The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII......NO. 6617. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

CONGRESS.

Full Chambers and Brilliant Audiences on the Opening Day.

Satisfaction with the Practical Character of the Message.

Dignified Action of the Slandered Republican Leaders.

Mr. Sumner Offers a Resolution to Abolish the Rebellion.

General Aspect of the Business of the Winter Session.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Congress assembled under the genial influence of a balmy Indian Summer day, with the usual gay concomitants of crowded galleries and brilliant toilets. There was a hearty exhibition of good-nature on the floor, prior to the fall of the Speaker's gavel, with many warm greetings and still warmer congratulations, and when the House came to order it seemed as if the genial weather had bred a magnanimous and forgiving spirit among the members. Almost the first thing after the swearing in of the four new members, was the resolution, offered by Mr. Dawes, of respect to the memory of Mr. Greeley. Mr. Cox, who had intended such action himself, contented himself with a brief and touching speech, and the resolution then passed unanimously. Then followed the request of Gen. Banks to be excused from further service on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, because, as he said, he was not and could not be in full political accord with the Administration; but the House, being in a forgiving and magnanimous mood, declined to excuse him. The Republicans who voted to retain him almost unanimously, did so upon grounds of personal sympathy with what may simply be called Gen. Banks' condition of helplessness, politically and otherwise; but it is forcibly argued that Gen. Banks himself furnished the best reasons for his proposed withdrawal, and that his position is essentially such an one as to require the most cordial as well as confidential relations with the Administration. Gov. Blair, who is at the head of Claims, and Gen. Farnsworth, who is at the head of Post-offices and Post-roads, did not offer to resign.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER SLANDERS.

The decided sensation of the day in the House, however, was when Mr. Speaker Blaine, descending from the chair, and placing Mr. S. S. Cox in it, took his position on the floor near where he sat before he became presiding officer. The movement riveted every eye, but comparatively few suspected what was coming. With great dignity and equal positiveness the speaker stated the case of the Credit Mobilier slanders, and expressed his purpose to demand a prompt and searching investigation, recapitulating the grave charges and the eminent names inculpated. The attention of House and galleries became concentrated upon the speaker and his utterances, and when he moved the special committee of five, with the condition that it should be composed of a majority of his political opponents, one could almost hear the murmur of approbation which ran through the hearts of his listeners. People were surprised, but they approved the purpose. Mr. Archer, of Maryland, a Democrat, however, hoped the investigation would not take place, because the people had passed a verdict of condemnation upon these slanders at the polls. Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, was in favor of the investigation, as was also Mr. Dawes, who pungently remarked that having always been in favor of the widest latitude of investigation in regard to others, he did not propose now to shrink from it himself. Mr. Holman was also for it, and the resolution then passed with but one dissenting vote—Mr. Archer's. After some little delay, Mr. Cox appointed Judge Poland of Vermont, Gen. Banks of Massachusetts, Mr. Beck of Kentucky, Judge Niblack of Indiana, and Mr. McCreary of Iowa—a committee which will be recognized as composed of men abundantly able and willing to probe the matter to the bottom.

NEW MEMBERS.

The House received four new members today, viz.: Gen. Hawley, Republican, of Connecticut, in place of Strong, Republican, deceased; O. J. Dodds, Democrat, of Ohio, in place of Perry, Republican, resigned; C. C. Esty, Republican, of Massachusetts, in place of Brooks, Republican, resigned; E. W. Beck, of Georgia, Democrat, in place of Mr. Speer, Republican, deceased. Judge Mercur's resignation was read, but he will have no successor, as none has been elected.

THE MESSAGE.

The Message was received in the House about 1½, and occupied over an hour in the reading. It received close attention, and was almost universally commended for its plain, sensible, business-like recommendations. On close examination it is found to contain practical suggestions enough to profitably occupy Congress for its entire session, if they give them the attention they deserve.

THE SENATE.

A smart rapping of the Vice-President's gavel, a prayer by the Chaplain, a simple announcement from the Chair that the hour for the convening of the Forty-second Congress in its third session had arrived. Such were the plain ceremonies that took place at noon in the Senate Chamber, and introduced the first day of the Winter session. Today was the dullest opening of the Senate for many years. Almost nothing of special interest occurred. Senator Matchen, of Kentucky, was sworn in as successor to the late Hon. Garrett Davis. The usual formal resolutions were offered and passed, and the usual morning call for business was proceeded with. Mr. Sumner's resolution to abolish the rebellion, and his proposition to take up the Civil Rights bill and pass it, were the only diverting incidents preceding the recess of an hour, which was taken while the committee appointed to call on the President for his Message was gone to the White House to discharge its duty.

COMMENT ON THE MESSAGE.

The Message was received by the hand of Gen. Babcock at 1:36 P. M. The reading was attentively listened to. It occupied an hour and five minutes. The general tone of comment after the adjournment indicated that the Message had made a good impression on the Senate. One Senator spoke of it as containing little but business, and he thought it would be regarded by the country as a valuable and statesman-like document. Many of our ablest public men regard the question of transportation between the interior and seaboard as the next great political question, and expressions of approval of the President's suggestion to raise a commission to investigate the subject were frequently heard. At the close of the reading the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

A caucus of the Republican members of the Senate is called to meet to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, to appoint a committee to arrange the Senate committees for the session. The Senate committees expired with the end of last session, and there are consequently really none of them in existence, but custom and courtesy regulate the selection quite as arbitrarily as in the House, and when a Senator has once been placed at the head of a committee, it is a gross violation of courtesy, and equivalent to a removal, for the Senate to elect a successor, unless the Senator himself chooses, or when not regarded as a punishment for political apostasy. The Senate will not emulate the clement example of the House, but will certainly revise its committees with reference to the political course of some of its members. There is very little personal feeling in the Senate toward any of its Liberal members except Mr. Trumbull. One of the most moderate of the Republican Senators characterizes the campaign speeches of Mr. Trumbull as the most outrageous ever made in this country, and full of insinuations when he did not dare to make direct charges. He will certainly be succeeded by Senator Edmunds, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Pratt will probably succeed Mr. Edmunds as Chairman of the Pensions Committee. Mr. Fenton will, without doubt, be removed from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, and either Mr. Windom or Mr. Buckingham will succeed him. Mr. Windom is, by courtesy, entitled to the place, in case Mr. Fenton is removed, but it has been rumored that Mr. Buckingham desired not to remain at the head of the Investigating Committee, but would like the Contingent Expenses. Mr. Windom is willing to give way to Mr. Buckingham, but if he does, will have some other chairmanship, perhaps that of the Investigating Committee. Mr. Rice will probably be relieved from duty on the Mines and Mining Committee, but who will succeed him is quite uncertain.

MR. SUMNER.

Senator Sumner, who claims to have read no American newspapers during the Summer, gave evidence, in the initial hour of the session, of researches in English Parliamentary history. As Charles II., upon the inauguration of his power, sought to cause the memories of civil war to cease by endeavoring to obliterate from the pages of contemporary history all traces of the fallen Cromwell's power, so our Senator from the New-England Athens would abolish the war of the rebellion. Mr. Sumner has given out that he would make known his future course from his seat in the Senate. He has done this by the introduction of a resolution which proposes to remove from the army register, and from the flags of battle, all allusions to the rebellion. Senator Wilson, as well as other Senators, is much surprised at the course of his colleague, which indicates a theory of reconciliation that would cause the war to be forgotten by excusing the rebellion.

THE CHICAGO POST-OFFICE.

It is stated that an attempt will be made to secure an additional appropriation of $2,000,000 for the Chicago Post-office building.

MR. GREELEY AND THE ELECTORAL VOTES.

Some of the friends of Mr. Greeley, who desire that the Greeley electors in the Electoral College shall cast their votes for Mr. Greeley as a tribute of respect to his memory, cite, as an historical illustration, the fact that Massachusetts gave twelve thousand votes for Daniel Webster after his death. The indications are that the Greeley electors will be requested to vote for Hendricks, who is the only net result of the tidal wave. Vice-President Colfax will attend the funeral of Mr. Greeley.

ASPECT OF BUSINESS FOR THE SESSION.

There is talk of raising several special committees in the House to consider the subjects specially recommended to the attention of Congress in the President's Message. There will be introduced, during the session, a proposition to make the rules governing the duties of conference committees more stringent, so as to prohibit amendments containing legislation not agreed to in either House from being attached to any bill by these committees. It has sometimes happened that conference committees have attached to bills in their hands important matter not before brought forward for action in either branch of Congress. The practice is regarded as bad, and needing additional parliamentary restraint. So far as can be learned, the Democrats do not intend to make a partisan struggle on any matter likely to come up in Congress this Winter. The Democratic members generally express themselves opposed to undertaking other than routine and necessary legislative business, such as the appropriation bills, a bill to carry out the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, and bills similar in nature or need. The advocates of the revival of American commerce by the means of admitting all materials which enter into the construction of a ship free of duty claim that such legislation would restore our merchant marine in three years. This measure would save to the ship-builders about $12,000 on each ship of 2,000 tons burden.

SENATOR SPENCER, OF ALABAMA.

A private letter has been received here from Senator Spencer, which states that he expects to be returned to the Senate by a majority that will surprise his friends.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BUSINESS HOURS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

During the coming Winter, in order to facilitate business coming before him as much as possible, the President will devote from 10 to 12 o'clock of each day, except Sunday, to Senators and members of Congress, and from 12 to 2 o'clock of each afternoon, except Tuesdays and Fridays, when Cabinet meetings are held. He will receive by card. The business hours of his office will be from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.

A STORM PREDICTION FULFILLED.

The recent great storm that swept the coast of New-Brunswick, and caused such serious loss of life and damage to shipping, on the 30th of November, was foreseen by the Signal Office in this city, and proper warning was sent, on the afternoon of the 29th, to the Chief of the Canadian Meteorological Bureau, in Toronto.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Secretary Boutwell's Monthly Report—Reduction Since the Last Statement, $1,198,229 82.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at six per cent	$1,345,134,950 00
Bonds at five per cent	414,567,300 00
Principal	$1,759,702,250 00
Interest	33,919,232 66
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates of Indebtedness at four per cent	$678,000 00
Navy Pension Fund at three per cent	14,000,000 00
Certificates at three per cent	4,030,000 00
Principal	$18,708,000 00
Interest	236,388 30
Debt on Which Interest has Ceased Since Maturity.	
Principal	$4,210,440 26
Interest	357,633 48
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$358,135,643 50
Certificates of deposit	24,465,000 00
Fractional currency	43,726,689 12
Coin certificates	20,276,900 00
Principal	$446,604,232 62
Unclaimed interest	16,604 84
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,229,224,922 88
Interest	34,529,859 28
Total	$2,263,754,782 16
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$68,603,640 84
Currency	10,118,111 00
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	24,465,000 00
Total	$103,186,751 84
Debt Less Cash in the Treasury.	
Dec. 1, 1872	$2,160,568,030 32
Nov. 1, 1872	2,161,766,260 14
Decrease of debt during past month	1,198,229 82
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1872	65,245,467 86
Decrease of debt from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1872	299,649,762 03
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railroad Company, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,615,587 30
Interest paid by United States	16,570,575 54
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	3,953,450 61
Balance of interest paid by United States	12,617,124 93

Trial of Judge Curtis—Adjournment of the Senate Until This Morning.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The Senate met at 4 o'clock P. M., to take up the case of Justice Curtis, but there were only eleven Senators present—not a quorum—and a recess was taken until 7 o'clock P. M., when, on reassembling, the following Senators answered to their names: Adams, Baker, Bowen, Foster, Graham, Lowery, McGowan, Perry, Robertson, Tiemann, Wagner, Weismann, Winslow, D. P. Wood, and J. Wood.

There not being a quorum, on motion of Mr. Robertson, the Senate adjourned till 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

The following counsel appeared for Justice Curtis: Henry Smith, ex-Judge Robert Cochrane, Charles P. Crosby, and H. C. Dennison.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The National Democratic Committee Decline to Offer Advice to Democratic Electors.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1872.

The National Democratic Committee do not regard it as within the scope of the authority delegated to them to advise the Electors of the several States who favored the election of the candidates nominated at the Baltimore Convention as to the course which they shall pursue in view of the death of Horace Greeley.

Such an event was unprovided for by the action of the Convention. Succeeding conventions will, without doubt, make provision for a similar contingency, and as no practical result can follow the establishment of a precedent by this Committee, it is deemed inadvisable that this Committee should make any recommendation to the Electors. AUGUSTUS SCHELL,

Chairman of the National Democratic Committee.

THE INDIANS.

Serious Trouble Apprehended with the Modocs—Attack on the Tule Lake Settlement.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 2.—The news from the scene of war between the United States troops and the camp of the Modocs shows that the trouble is much more serious than the first reports indicated. The Indians attacked the Tule Lake settlement and killed three men. The women, however, escaped to the adjoining settlement, being obliged to walk the entire distance—nine miles. The Governor has been called on for State aid, the settlers being short of arms and ammunition. J. D. Applegate goes to the Lake to warn settlers of the impending danger.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The New Mayor of Cambridge—The Boston Merchants' Exchange to be Rebuilt.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 2.—Mr. Isaac Bradford was elected Mayor of Cambridge today, on the regular Republican ticket. Fall River elected Mr. R. T. Davis Mayor, with little opposition.

The Boston city authorities, today, after an examination of the Merchants' Exchange building, have ordered a cessation of the work of repairing it, because it would be unsafe for the Sub-Treasury or Post-office. The building must be reconstructed.

At the monthly meeting of the Baptist preachers, today, resolutions of respect to the memory of Horace Greeley, "as one who has been a mighty conservator of the interests of freedom and humanity," were unanimously adopted.

ALABAMA.

Death of a Democratic Member of the House—The United States Senatorship.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 2.—Owing to the death of Mr. Whitefield, Democratic member from Tuscaloosa, the Capitol bodies adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The Democrats meet in caucus to-night, and will probably nominate a candidate for United States Senator.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Erie Canal is closed at Oswego by ice.

Michael Calligan was drowned in the canal at Kingston, N. Y., on Saturday night. He leaves a wife and several children.

The Congregational Church at Castine, Me., was badly damaged by fire, which caught from the furnace.

The third session of the United States Centennial Commission commences, at noon Wednesday next, in Philadelphia.

The horse disease appeared in East St. Louis, yesterday, and there is no reason to suppose that St. Louis will longer escape it.

Officer Johnson, of Chicago, was shot in the head and dangerously, if not fatally wounded while making an arrest last evening.

At a special election for Justices of the Peace in Cheshire, Conn., on Nov. 30, Wm. H. Newell and James Fenton, Republicans, were elected.

One Harrison, a grinder in Collett's file factory, in Bangor, Me., was badly injured yesterday by the bursting of a grindstone weighing over 3,500 pounds.

John T. Major has returned to Washington and submitted his report to the Secretary of the Interior on the boundary between Colorado and Kansas.

At 11 o'clock last night, the body of an unknown man was found floating in the water at Pier No. 40 East River, and removed to the Morgue for identification.

Cole & Co.'s paint and oil store, on Second-street, in Cincinnati, was damaged by fire, on Sunday night, to the extent of $10,000; insured in Cincinnati companies.

The office of the Clerk of the County Court in Cincinnati was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. Many valuable books and papers were burned.

James E. Hugman, of Ithica, N. Y., committed suicide on Sunday by hanging. He was discharged from the Lunatic Asylum, at Utica, a year ago, as cured.

Peter Hawkins, a brakeman on the Erie Railroad, fell from a coal-train, near Newburg, on Sunday, and was run over and killed. He lived at Port Jervis.

Two convicts escaped from the Western Penitentiary in Allegheny City yesterday morning by tunneling under the cell of the building and outer wall to the street, a distance of forty feet.

A young man named Horace B. Page, supposed to be from Laconia, shot himself through the head yesterday in the reading-room of the Eagle Hotel, in Concord, N. H., where he had asked permission to write some letters.

The United States Supreme Court met yesterday, and immediately adjourned to pay their respects to the President of the United States. The Chief Justice has not yet returned to the city.

The weather at Oswego, N. Y., yesterday was mild and rainy. Several propellers left for Chicago, and efforts will be made to get some of the grain vessels that have been detained in the Welland Canal by ice through to Oswego.

The steamer General Sedgwick, from New-York for New-Orleans, lost her propeller wheel forty-eight miles south-west half west from Hatteras, on the 29th ult. She was towed into Norfolk by the steamer Seminole.

The brig Mary Given, of Bridgetown, N. J., Capt. Coggeshall, from Philadelphia for Boston, went ashore on Nashawena, on Sunday morning, in a snow-squall, and went to pieces. One of the crew was drowned.

Mrs. Ann Fleming, of No. 25 Leonard-street, was severely beaten by a gang of roughs, who forced their way into her house at a late hour last night. The woman was removed to the Park Hospital, and Mike Costello, the ringleader, arrested.

The Crescent Flouring Mill at Oswego, N. Y., owned by Wright & Mills, was destroyed by fire early Sunday morning. The loss is $40,000 on the building and $8,000 on the stock. The building was insured for $35,000 and the stock for $6,000.

The New-Jersey Court of Pardons has granted a pardon to Bumstead, of Jersey City, to take effect one day before the expiration of the term of his sentence, which will be on the 21st of January next. The only effect of the action of the Court will be to restore him to citizenship.

Hon. Thomas Farrington, of Oswego, died yesterday morning from injuries received by a severe fall. He was State Treasurer for two terms, Adjutant-General under Gov. Silas Wright, represented Tioga County in the Legislature of 1840, and was twelve years County Judge of Tioga County.

The Secretary of the Treasury calls in the three per cent. certificates from Nov. 7, 1868, to Nov. 22, 1868, of the denominations of $5,000 each, numbered from 5,178 to 5,403, inclusive; and of the denomination of $10,000, and numbered from 4,801 to 4,822, inclusive. The amount of the certificates described is $850,000, upon which the interest ceases Jan. 31, 1873.

In reply to many inquiries, we again say that, at the late election, Grant and Wilson electors were probably chosen in all the States of the Union but six—Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee, and Texas. It should be added, however, that what the officially-declared result in Louisiana will be is still a doubt, and that the vote in West Virginia is close, and that not yet officially announced.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

M. Thiers Reconsiders His Purpose to Resign.

Gen. Ducrot Suspected of Tampering with the Army.

Election of a President and Vice-President in Switzerland.

London Threatened with Darkness by a Strike Among Gas Stokers—Resignation of the Minister of Finance of the Austrian Empire.

FRANCE.

M. Thiers to Remain in the Presidency—Suspicions of the Good Faith of Gen. Ducrot.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Two Cabinet Councils, each of long duration, were held yesterday. After full deliberation upon the situation, M. Thiers finally agreed to remain in the Presidency if the Ministers, who tendered their resignations yesterday, would withdraw them, and the latter consented to the proposal of the President.

It is reported that Gen. Ducrot has been summoned to Versailles to reply to reports accusing him of preparing his troops to act in a hostile attitude to the Government in case of a crisis, and of issuing circulars to the *gendarmerie* in his district, ordering them to make inquiry into the political opinions of the inhabitants.

The *Débats* says the fact that Gen. Ducrot is in possession of an important command is not reassuring to those who fear a *coup*.

SWITZERLAND.

Opening of the Federal Assembly—Election of President and Vice-President.

BERNE, Dec. 2.—The session of the Federal Assembly of Switzerland opened today. M. Rogum, of Lausanne, was elected President, and M. Kopp, of Luzerne, Vice-President of the Republic.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Gas Companies' Stokers Strike Work in London.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—All the stokers employed by four or five of the largest gas companies in the city have struck work, ostensibly because two of their number were unjustly discharged. The directors of the companies warn the public to use as little gas as possible until the trouble is ended.

AUSTRIA.

Change in the Imperial Ministry.

VIENNA, Dec. 2.—It is reported that Count von Longyay, Minister of Finances of the Empire, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted. The other Ministers remain in the Cabinet.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

News-Record and Prospects of the Colony—The Captain-Generalcy of the Island—Honors for Ceballos—Progress of the Struggle—General Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 22, 1872.

The question as to who shall occupy the vacant Captain-Generalcy of the Island, appears to be settled at last, if any reliance can be placed upon the letters received from Spain. The happy individual is Gen. Cordova, the present Minister of War, whose name has been frequently mentioned in connection with the place since the radical party obtained the temporary control of the spoils, and who has certainly been trying hard for many years to obtain the much-coveted position. But no certainty of his coming is implied, and between the hour at which he begins and that at which he finishes packing his trunks, one of the habitual *passetemps* of the Spaniards, a change of Ministers, may occur, and Mr. Cordova will have to remain at home.

THE TEMPORARY EXECUTIVE.

The mere temporary holding of the position by Gen. Ceballos, is not productive of much good to the Spanish party, and, although his recommendations and reports to the Government have apparently received more heed than those of any of his predecessors, still he lacks much of the necessary power to introduce the oft-spoken of and often attempted, but unenduring reforms among the civil and military employes of Spain. A very prominent individual of the political government, who, for a long time has borne a most unenviable reputation, and who among the office-holders themselves, was considered decidedly bad and a bold and unscrupulous man, has only now been relieved of his position and ordered to return to Spain. The doings of this party have, according to report, compromised and damaged the reputation of every political Secretary.

THE SERVICES OF CEBALLOS.

It is positively asserted that Gen. Ceballos, in view of his services, will be promoted to Lieutenant-General, and his friends assert that his appointment as actual Captain-General of the island will follow his promotion. Another military man, Brigadier Fajardo, who has seen hard service since the war broke out, is to be raised to a Major-General, and the *Diario* observes, that in future the recommendations of Gen. Ceballos will be worth a great deal, as the Minister of War has signified his intention not to promote officers unless recommended and their conduct vouched for by the Captain-General; many officers, like the one who sat under a cart when Gen. Puello was defeated, having benefitted by promotion, contrary to the reports of the General's, and owing to strong political influence in Spain. The Minister of War is convinced that Gen. Ceballos will not falsify truths, or send flaming bulletins of unfought battles, or convert a defeat into a victory. In the first place, the day for such work has gone by, and secondly, Gen. Ceballos is not the man to encourage the practice. Brigadier-Gen. Chinchilla has been appointed temporarily Inspector-General of infantry and cavalry in the Island.

THE WAR.

In the meantime the war pursues its slow and tortuous course. Since the action at Viamones no engagement of note has occurred, the customary skirmishes, with the one insurgent killed, and the memorable bruised soldier, furnishing about the only material for record. Alvaro Montes de Oca, an officer of Vicente Garcia's command, and some men, have surrendered at Holguin; it is not known whether he surrendered for gold or paper money, or because he was sick, many insurgents surrendering in order to get cured within the Spanish lines. A certain Varona, who also surrendered, says that the Cuban General, Spoturno, was very sick, and it was feared that he would die; also, that Ignacio Agramonte was seriously ill. The latter item is certainly untrue, and the information that, out of eight hundred young men who left Puerto Principe when the revolution began, only fifty remained with the insurrection, has more foundation. Some of the *presentados* tell better stories than Munchhausen. Gen. Riquelun telegraphs that the San Quintin batallion and other troops attacked the rebels at the Retiro, driving them from almost inaccessible positions, the soldiers having to use their hands in order to climb the steep declivities, and being unable, therefore, to use their arms. The soldiers reached the insurgent encampment after taking all of the enemies' positions, the insurgents then running away from their camp after a feeble resistance, losing all their horses, and leaving even the horse-flesh which they were then cooking. The engagement must have been severe, Gen. Riquelun acknowledging a loss of five killed and seven wounded. The mail will undoubtedly bring details.... It is expected that four thousand men will leave Spain for Cuba during the present month, and that the whole of the promised twelve thousand as reinforcements will be here about New Year's Day.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Mr. Olivares, the new political Secretary, is expected to arrive from Spain early in December....The growing sugar and tobacco crops come up to the most sanguine expectations of farmers and planters....Private telegrams from Spain announce an early change in Puerto Rico, relieving the present Captain-General and political Secretary. A conservative Captain-General, and the refusal of the Cortes to grant certain liberties and privileges to the island, which the Radical leaders of that island considered as certain to be granted, will either fan the slumbering embers in that Island into a flame or else restore matters for a time, and allow the Cortes and the Colonial Spaniards to work out that problem not found in Euclid, the complete pacification and tranquility of the Antilles under Spanish rule.... The Frenchmen and their descendants residing in Santiago de Cuba celebrated a solemn mass, in the Catholic Church, in memory of the citizens of France who, doing the past year, lost their lives, nearly all being killed on the plantations which they owned, or where they were employed....The Havana journals are very angry with the Tudor Ice Company, of Boston, which enjoys a monopoly in this city, and pays so little attention to the wants of its customers as to have left the city unprovided with ice for over three weeks. The families of persons who are ill are especially indignant, and with good reason. Any opposition company making proposals to the owners of hotels and coffee-houses will receive great encouragement.... Very Rev. Bernardo Piñol y Aicinena, the expelled Archbishop of Guatemala, arrived here yesterday, accompanied by two other priests. ....The ultra Spaniards in Cuba have furnished Mr. Coells, proprietor of the Madrid *Epoca*, with the necessary funds to start a Spanish paper in Paris called the *Revista Española*, and intended to defend the interests of Spain, more especially in America, in opposition to the doctrines advocated by Mr. Hector Varela, editor of *El Americano*, which defends purely Spanish-American interests, and is opposed to the continuance of Spanish supremacy in Cuba.

AUSTRALIA.

Dates to Oct. 25—An Agricultural Fair—Shocks of Earthquake—Condition of the New South Wales Treasury.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—The steam-ship Ajax, from Honolulu, arrived here today, bringing dates from Sydney, New South Wales, to Oct. 25.

The National Agricultural Fair was opened at Melbourne, Victoria, on Oct. 23, by the Governor of the Province.

Prince Philip, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, was at Sydney, and was to proceed from there to China, accompanied by his brother.

The first cargo of Japanese produce, consisting of rice, salt, and bricks, arrived at Sydney on Oct. 25.

Sharp shocks of earthquake were felt on Oct. 18 in many districts. No damage was done.

The sum in the Treasury of New South Wales amounted to £1,922,182.

There is much agitation in the colony with regard to appeals from Courts here to the Queen.

NORTH CAROLINA.

No Progress in the Selection of a United States Senator.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 2.—In the Legislature, today, nothing of special importance was transacted. In joint assembly the Democrats made no nomination for United States Senator, and about seventy different men were voted for. The Republicans voted for John Pool, who received 58; scattering, 107. The Democrats in joint caucus this evening made no nomination. Gen. Scales received the largest number of votes. Vance and Merrimon were withdrawn by their friends from the contest.

UTAH.

Instigators of the Diamond Swindle to be Prosecuted—Prospect for a Mild Winter.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 2.—A well-known diamond-broker of this city is said to be the party, who, with Harpending, of San Francisco, and Arnold, set on foot the diamond swindle. Efforts are making here by legal process to bring the guilty parties to justice. Janin is generally condemned. Persons in Salt Lake City were victimized to the amount of over $100,000.

Reports from various mining districts indicate a mild Winter. The snow at its greatest altitudes is not so deep as usual at this time of the year. The roads, wagon and rail, are all open.

The prospects of the mining interests were never more favorable. Several rich strikes in mines in Little Cottonwood are reported.

Very Like a Bargain.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Gov. Hoffman is generally credited with possessing a nice sense of official courtesy and dignity, and with a desire to regulate his official action thereby. Certainly we have always entertained such an opinion, and have borne willing testimony thereto on all fit occasions. But we must say that his recent nomination of Hon. Orlow W. Chapman, of Binghamton, as Superintendent of the Insurance Department, strikes us as a very palpable violation of this rule. Gov. Hoffman's term expires in a little over a month, and this important nomination might well have been left for his successor. We doubt if Gen. Dix could have been induced to place such an affront upon John T. Hoffman, had their places been reversed.

But if we are surprised that Gov. Hoffman should have done this thing, we are more than astonished—we are mortified—that the Senate should have confirmed his nomination. The Governor's action may be excused by some on the ground of smartness; and perhaps his Republican successor has no right to expect anything but all possible slights at his hands. But the Senate's action is not to be excused on any such or other ground. The Republican Senators have administered a snub to Gen. Dix which they might, with far more consistency, and with better effect, have placed upon the retiring Governor. It looks very much as if, in this matter, the Senate had been overreached by our smart Governor.

We notice that although the Albany *Journal* seems to be rather surprised at this action, it is nevertheless willing to place the best possible construction upon the Governor's motives, and we cheerfully give him the benefit of its explanation. The *Journal* says:

> "It should be stated that Mr. Church tendered his resignation yesterday. Mr. Church has been Deputy and Acting Superintendent since the retirement of Mr. Miller, and his resignation left the office without any head. Had it not been for this fact, Gov. Hoffman, we presume, would scarcely have felt justified in making an appointment so near the accession of an incoming Governor, however admirable and acceptable the selection might be."

Our esteemed Albany contemporary is really too amiable in this matter. Undoubtedly the resignation of Mr. Church placed upon the Governor the necessity of filling the place vacated—if he chose to accept that resignation, which he need not have done. But can there be any doubt that this resignation was requested, or that it was the result of some sort of a bargain? Mr. Church, the deputy, has discharged the duties of Superintendent since the resignation of his chief, George W. Miller, last Spring. Could he not have continued to fill the place another month, without any great personal sacrifice? Would he not have done so unless he had been asked to resign by those to whom he naturally looks for political guidance? The fact that Mr. Church is the son of that stanch Democratic partisan, Chief-Justice Church, adds weight to the suspicion that his resignation was only one trick in a bargain to fill the important office of Superintendent of Insurance, regardless at once of the wishes of the incoming Executive and of official honor and courtesy.

All this we say without any desire to question the qualifications or deserts of the new Superintendent. Mr. Chapman was a State Senator in 1868, '69, '70, and '71, and was at one time District-Attorney of Broome County. He is a gentleman of unblemished integrity, and will, undoubtedly, fill the office satisfactorily. So far as we know, there is no question of his loyalty to the Republican Party, unless his present appointment by Gov. Hoffman can be regarded as a rather dubious testimonial of his party fidelity. But it is certain that Mr. Chapman resigned a seat in the forthcoming Constitutional Commission, to which he was appointed by Gov. Hoffman, in order to accept his new place.

The Albany *Journal* says that this new appointment, "though occasioned by a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a term, is held by those conversant with the matter to be for the full term of three years." Mr. Chapman might feel more comfortable, as a Republican, during the incumbency of Gen. Dix, if he had been indebted for his appointment to this long term of a lucrative office to the Republican Governor who *ought* to have filled the place, instead of to Gov. Hoffman.

LOUISIANA.

Warmoth's Suit Against the Returning Board Taken to the United States Court—Rehabilitating a Suspended Secretary of State.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—On the application of the District-Attorney, a writ of *certiorari* was issued today by Judge Durell, restraining the Eighth District Court from proceeding further in the suit instituted by Gov. Warmoth against the Returning Board, and transferring the case from the Eighth District Court to the United States District Court.

About a year ago Geo. E. Bovee, Secretary of State, was suspended by the Governor for misdemeanor, and Herron was appointed to act in that capacity. The Legislature subsequently met, but failed to take any action in the case. The Supreme Court today decided that Bovee was Secretary of State, and ordered him to be reinstated.

In the Federal Court, today, in the case of Kellogg *vs.* Warmoth, Mr. Hunt argued for the defense, and Mr. Billings for the plaintiff, after which the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen on the lower lakes with south-westerly winds and cloudy weather; in the Eastern and Middle States southerly to westerly winds, diminished pressure and partly cloudy weather, with occasional light rain; in the North-west, and over the upper lakes, and thence to the Ohio River, increasing pressure, colder and partly cloudy weather, with northerly to westerly winds; in the Gulf and South Atlantic States south-westerly winds and generally clear weather prevail.

PROBABILITIES.

In the North-west and over the upper lakes, and to the Ohio Valley, north-westerly to westerly winds, clearing weather, increasing pressures, and diminishing temperatures; on the lower lakes, and thence extending to the Middle and New-England States, south-westerly to north-westerly winds, occasional light rain, and clearing weather, with lower temperatures; in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, generally clear weather with reduced temperatures, increasing pressure and north-westerly to south-westerly winds. Warning signals continue at Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M. 36°; 6 A. M., 41½°; 9 A. M., 39°; 12 M., 41°; 3 P. M., 44½°; 6 P. M., 43½°; 9 P. M., 43½°; 12 M., 41°. Average temperature yesterday, 41⅛°.

Synod of the Reformed Church.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 2.—The triennial Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States today, by a vote of 100 to 78, sustained the appeals of Rev. Dr. J. H. A. Bamberger, of Ursinus College, Pennsylvania, from the Martinsburg Synod, to which he belonged, and which preferred charges against him of unconstitutional conduct in teaching theology in his college when he had not been authorized to do so, and Dr. Bamberger belonged to the Synod, but his college was not a synod institution.

The Horse Disease Among Race-Horses at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—The Louisiana Jockey Club has announced the postponement of the races until Saturday, for want of facilities for reaching the track. It is reported that ten race-horses have the malady, and it is anticipated that others will have it. The horses now sick will not be in racing condition for some weeks. Further racing before Spring is improbable.

The Uppercue Trial in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—The trial of Jesse W. Uppercue, a young man, indicted for the murder of his aged aunt, Mrs. Amelia Wheat, in August last, commenced in the Criminal Court today. On being arraigned, Uppercue pleaded "not guilty," when a jury was impaneled and further proceedings postponed until to-morrow.

The New Charleston Exchange.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 2.—The Charleston Exchange was opened for business today, under its new constitution, in its new building. A Board of Directors, chiefly composed of leading cotton merchants, was appointed. Mr. Wm. Ravenel was elected President. The Exchange will include in its operations transactions in cotton for future delivery.

The Canals Closed.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The decree of the Canal Commissioners has been anticipated in this vicinity by the weather. Navigation is closed, and it only remains to tug a few boats on the outskirts of the city to the docks.

Affray on a Third-Avenue Car—A Mysterious Pistol-Shot.

Shortly after 12 o'clock last night the attention of the passengers of car No. 98 of the Third-avenue line, which had just reached Stanton-street, coming down, was attracted to an altercation between the conductor, Geo. Duffy, and a passenger, whose name was ascertained to be John Brennan. The latter, who was only partially sober, had for several blocks insisted on standing in the rear door, obstructing the conductor and the entrance and exit of passengers, and on being remonstrated with at the time above stated, had become violently abusive, and finally dealt the conductor a fearful blow in the face. Considerable confusion and a general fight among the occupants of the platform followed, ending in the expulsion of Brennan, who immediately ran around to the horses' heads and began unloosing the harness. The driver jumped off to interfere, and was immediately assailed by Brennan, and the fight again became general. Suddenly a pistol shot was heard, and Brennan fell backward, declaring himself wounded. By this time the police arrived, and the affray was immediately quelled, and the parties carried to the Fourteenth Precinct, where Brennan insisted that he was shot in the breast, although no marks could be found on his person, except a few bruises on his face and chest. No pistol was found on the persons of those carried to the station-house, and no clue could be ascertained as to the individual who fired the shot. Both Brennan and the conductor, Duffy, were locked up, the latter preferring a counter-charge of assault. Brennan, a hack-driver by occupation, is of unprepossessing appearance, and it is supposed that he himself fired the pistol. During the affray the pickpockets were busy, making off with the conductor's money and watch, and the valuables of one or two of the passengers.

Personal.

Col. Wm. H. Stewart, of Paris; Nichol Kingsmill, of Canada; and James Twenham, of Manchester, England, are at the New-York Hotel. Judge R. Busteed, of Alabama, is at the Everett House. Judge J. G. Abbott, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House. Lieut. Owen Hale, and Dr. H. R. Hilton, of the United States Army, and Judge G. W. De Camp, of Pittsburg, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Senator Goldthwaite, of Alabama; Geo. B. McCartee, Superintendent of Printing Department of Treasury; Dr. E. Eldridge, of Elmira; J. Condit Smith, of Buffalo; H. A. Nelson, of Poughkeepsie, and Jno. W. Swords, of New-Orleans, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. L. B. Gunckle, of Ohio; Hon. C. R. Griggs, of Illinois; Hon. H. H. Hathorn, of Saratoga Springs, and Judge R. C. Hurd, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Capt. Alex. Hay, and Capt. Jno. Murphy, of Pennsylvania; Judge Geo. Green, of Iowa; O. N. Cutter, of Rockland County, and Chas. Kellogg, of Buffalo, are at the Astor House.

W. A. J. Drexel, the well-known banker of Philadelphia, sailed in the Baltic on Saturday for Liverpool.

A Point.

A school teacher in Boston writes to the *Transcript* of that city thus: "As a companion piece for the school-boy blunder in one of your late issues, take the following, which occurred in my own school: Question—What is a point? Answer—A point is that which has position, but no length, or breadth, or thickness. The reply given by one of the class was, 'A point is that which has physician, but no length, nor strength, nor sickness.'"

THE MESSAGE.

President Grant's Annual Address to Congress.

Our Relations with Foreign Nations Generally Satisfactory.

There Should be No Further Reduction of Taxation.

Schemes Recommended to Facilitate Inland Navigation.

The Indian Policy of the Government Reaffirmed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In transmitting to you this, my fourth annual Message, it is with thankfulness to the Giver of All Good that, as a nation, we have been blessed for the last year with peace at home and abroad, and a general prosperity vouchsafed to but few people. With the exception of the recent devastating fire, which swept from the earth, with a breath, as it were, millions of accumulated wealth in the City of Boston, there has been no overshadowing calamity within the year to record. It is gratifying to note how, like their fellow-citizens of the city of Chicago, under similar circumstances a year earlier, the citizens of Boston are rallying under their misfortunes, and the prospect that their energy and perseverance will overcome all obstacles, and show the same prosperity they would have enjoyed had no disaster befallen them. Otherwise we have been free from pestilence, war, and calamities, which often overtake nations, and as far as human judgment can penetrate the future, no cause seems to exist to threaten our present peace.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

When Congress adjourned in June last, a question had been raised by Great Britain, and was then pending, which for a time seriously imperiled the settlement by friendly arbitration of the grave differences between this Government and that of Her Britannic Majesty, which by the Treaty of Washington had been referred to the Tribunal of Arbitration which had met at Geneva, in Switzerland. The arbitrators, however, disposed of the question which had jeoparded the whole of the treaty, and threatened to involve the two nations in most unhappy relations toward each other, in a manner entirely satisfactory to this Government and in accordance with the views of the policy which it had maintained. The tribunal, which had convened in Geneva in December, concluded its laborious session on the 14th day of September last, on which day, having availed itself of the discretionary power given to it by the treaty to award a sum in gross, it made its decision whereby it awarded the sum of $15,500,000 in gold as the indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for the satisfaction of all the claims referred to its consideration. This decision happily disposes of a long-standing difference between the two Governments; and in connection with another award made by the German Emperor under a reference to him by the same treaty, leaves these two Governments without a shadow upon the friendly relations which it is my sincere hope may forever remain equally unclouded. The report of the Agent of the United States appointed to attend the Geneva Tribunal, accompanied by the protocols of the proceedings of the arbitrators, the arguments of the counsel of both Governments, the award of the Tribunal, and the opinions given by the several arbitrators, is transmitted herewith. I have caused to be communicated to the heads of the three friendly powers who complied with the joint request made to them under the treaty, the thanks of the Government for the appointment of arbitrators made by them, respectively, and also my thanks to the eminent personages named by them, and my appreciation of the dignity, patience, impartiality, and great ability with which they discharged their arduous and high functions. Her Majesty's Government has communicated to me its appreciation by her Majesty of the ability and indefatigable industry displayed by Mr. Adams, the arbitrator named on the part of this Government, during the protracted inquiries and discussions of the Tribunal. I cordially unite with her Majesty in this appreciation. It is due to the agent of the United States before the Tribunal, to record my high appreciation of the marked ability, unwearied patience, and the prudence and discretion with which he has conducted the very responsible and delicate duties committed to him, as it is also due to the learned and eminent counsel who attended the Tribunal on the part of this Government, to express my sense of the great talents and wisdom which they brought to bear in the attainment of the result so happily reached. It will be the province of Congress to provide for the distribution among those who may be entitled to it of their respective shares of the money to be paid.

Although the sum awarded is not payable until a year from the date of the award, it is deemed advisable that no time be lost in making a proper examination of the several cases in which indemnification may be due. I, consequently, recommend the creation of a Board of Commissioners for the purpose.

THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY.

By the 34th Article of the Treaty of Washington, the respective claims of the United States and of Great Britain, in their construction of the treaty of the 15th June, 1846, defining the boundary line between their respective territories, were submitted to the arbitration and award of his Majesty the Emperor of Germany, to decide which of those claims is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty of 1846. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, having been pleased to undertake the arbitration, has the earnest thanks of this Government, and of the people of the United States, for the labor, pains, and care which he has devoted to the consideration of this long-pending difference. I have caused an expression of my thanks to be communicated to His Majesty. Mr. Bancroft, the representative of this Government at Berlin, conducted the case, and prepared the statement on the part of the United States with the ability that his past services justified the public in expecting at his hands. As a member of the Cabinet at the date of the treaty which has given rise to the discussion between the two Governments, as the Minister to Great Britain when the construction now pronounced unfounded was first advanced, and as the agent and representative of the Government to present the case and to receive the award, he has been associated with the question in all of its phases, and in every stage has manifested a patriotic zeal and earnestness in maintenance of the claim of the United States. He is entitled to much credit for the success which has attended the submission. After a patient investigation of the case, and of the statements of each party, his Majesty, the Emperor, on the 21st day of October last, signed his award in writing, decreeing that the claim of the Government of the United States that the boundary line between the territories of her Britannic Majesty and the United States should be drawn through the Haro Channel, is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty concluded on the 15th of June, 1846, between the Governments of Her Britannic Majesty and of the United States. Copies of the case presented on behalf of each Government, and of the statement in reply of each, and a translation of the award, are transmitted herewith. This award confirms the United States in their claim to the important archipelago of islands lying between the continent and Vancouver's island, which, for more than twenty-six years—ever since the ratification of the Treaty—Great Britain has contested, and leaves us, for the first time in the history of the United States as a nation, without a question of disputed boundary between our territory and the possessions of Great Britain on this Continent. It is my grateful duty to acknowledge the prompt, spontaneous action of Her Majesty's Government in giving effect to the award. In anticipation of any request from this Government, and before the reception in the United States of the award signed by the Emperor, Her Majesty had given instructions for the removal of her troops which had been stationed there, and for the cessation of all exercise or claim of jurisdiction, so as to leave the United States in exclusive possession of the lately disputed territory. I am gratified to be able to announce that the orders for the removal of the troops have been executed, and the military joint occupation of San Juan has ceased. The islands are now in the exclusive possession of the United States. It now becomes necessary to complete the survey and determination of that portion of the boundary line through the Haro Channel upon which the Commission which determined the remaining part of the line were unable to agree. I recommend the appointment of a Commission to act jointly with one which may be named by Her Majesty for that purpose.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Experience of the difficulties attending the determination of our admitted line of boundary, after the occupation of the territory and its settlement by those owing allegiance to the respective Governments, points to the importance of establishing, by natural objects or other monuments, the actual line between the territory acquired by purchase from Russia, and the adjoining possession of Her Britannic Majesty. The region is now so sparsely occupied that no conflicting interests of individuals or of jurisdiction are likely to interfere to the delay or embarrassment of the actual location of the line. If deferred until population shall enter and occupy the territory, some trivial contest of neighbors may again array the two Governments in antagonism. I, therefore, recommend the appointment of a Commission to act jointly with one that may be appointed on the part of Great Britain to determine the line between our territory of Alaska and the coterminous possessions of Great Britain.

THE FISHERIES.

In my last annual Message I recommended the legislation on the part of the United States to bring into operations the articles of the Treaty of Washington of May, 1871, relating to the fisheries and other matters touching the relations of the United States toward the British North American possessions, to become operative so soon as the proper legislation should be had on the part of Great Britain and its possessions. That legislation on the part of Great Britain and its possessions had not then been had, and during the session of Congress a question was raised, which for the time raised a doubt whether any action of Congress in the direction indicated would become important. This question has since been disposed of, and I have received notice that the Imperial Parliament and the Legislature of the Provincial Government have passed laws to carry the provisions of the treaty on the matters referred to into operation. I, therefore, recommend your early adoption of the legislation in the same direction necessary on the part of this Government.

The Joint Commission for determining the boundary line between the United States and the British Possessions, between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains, has organized and entered upon its work. It is desirable that the force be increased, in order that the completion of the survey and determination of the line may be sooner obtained. To this end I recommend that a sufficient appropriation be made.

OUR RELATIONS WITH OTHER EUROPEAN POWERS.

With France, our earliest ally; Russia, the constant and steady friend of the United States; Germany, with whose Government and people we have so many causes of friendship, and so many common sympathies, and the other Powers of Europe, our relations are maintained on the most friendly terms. Since my last annual Message, the exchange has been made of the ratifications of a treaty with the Austro-Hungarian Empire relating to naturalization; also of a treaty with the German Empire, respecting Consuls and trade marks; also of a treaty with Sweden and Norway relating to naturalization; all of which treaties have been duly proclaimed.

THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS.

Congress, at its last session, having made an appropriation to defray the expense of Commissioners on the part of the United States to the International Statistical Congress at St. Petersburg, the persons appointed in that character proceeded to their destination and attended the sessions of the Congress. Their report shall in due season be laid before you. This Congress meets at intervals of about three years, and has held its sessions in several of the countries of Europe. I submit to your consideration the propriety of extending an invitation to the Congress to hold its next meeting in the United States. The centennial celebration, to be held in 1876, would afford an appropriate occasion for such meeting.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Preparations are making for the International Exposition to be held during the next year in Vienna, on a scale of very great magnitude. The tendency of these expositions is in the direction of advanced civilization, and of the elevation of industry and of labor, and of the increase of human happiness, as well as of greater intercourse and good-will between nations. As this Exposition is to be the first which will have been held in Eastern Europe, it is believed that American inventors and manufacturers will be ready to avail themselves of the opportunity for the presentation of their productions, if encouraged by proper aid and protection. At the last session of Congress authority was given for the appointment of one or more agents to represent this Government at the Exposition. The authority thus given has been exercised, but in the absence of any appropriation there is danger that the important benefits which the occasion offers will, in a large degree, be lost to citizens of the United States. I commend the subject strongly to your consideration, and recommend that an adequate appropriation be made for the purpose. To further aid American exhibitors at the Vienna Exposition, I would recommend, in addition to an appropriation of money, that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to fit up two naval vessels to transport between our Atlantic cities and Trieste, or the most convenient port to Vienna, and back, their articles for exhibition.

MEXICO AND OUR GOVERNMENT.

Since our last session, the President of the Mexican Republic, distinguished by his high character, and by his services to his country, has died. His temporary successor has now been elected with great unanimity by the people, a proof of confidence, on their part, in his patriotism and wisdom, which, it is believed, will be confirmed by the results of his administration. It is particularly desirable that nothing should be left undone by the Government of either Republic to strengthen their relations as neighbors and friends. It is much to be regretted that many lawless acts continue to disturb the quiet of the settlements on the border between our territory and that of Mexico, and that complaints of wrongs to American citizens in various parts of the country are made. The revolutionary condition in which the neighboring Republic has so long been involved has in some degree contributed to this disturbance. It is to be hoped that, with a more settled rule of order through the Republic, which may be expected from the present Government, the acts of which just complaint is made will cease. The proceedings under the Commission under the Convention with Mexico of the 4th of July, 1868, on the subject of claims, have unfortunately been checked by an obstacle for the removal of which measures have been taken by the two Governments, which, it is believed, will prove successful. The Commissioners appointed pursuant to the joint resolution of Congress of the 7th of May last, to inquire into depredations on the Texan frontier, have diligently made investigations in that quarter. Their report upon the subject will be communicated to you. Their researches were necessarily incomplete, partly on account of the limited appropriation made by Congress. Mexico, on the part of that Government, has appointed a similar Commission to investigate these outrages. It is not announced officially, but the Press of that country states that the fullest investigation is desired, and that the co-operation of all parties concerned is invited to secure that end. I, therefore, recommend that a special appropriation be made, at the earliest day practicable, to enable the Commissioners on the part of the United States to return to their labors without delay.

CUBA AND ITS TROUBLES.

It is with regret that I have again to announce a continuance of the disturbed condition of the Island of Cuba. No advance toward the pacification of the discontented part of the population has been made, while the insurrection has gained no advantages, and exhibits no more of the elements of power, or of the prospects of ultimate success, than were exhibited a year ago. Spain, on the other hand, has not succeeded in its repression, and the parties stand apparently in the same relative attitude which they have occupied for a long time past. This contest has lasted now for more than four years. Were it seen at a distance from our neighborhood, we might be indifferent to its results, although humanity could not be unmoved by many of its incidents, wherever they might occur. It is, however, at our door. I cannot doubt that the continued maintenance of slavery in the country is among the strongest inducements to the continuance of the strife. A terrible wrong is the natural cause of a terrible evil. The abolition of slavery and the introduction of other reforms in the government of Cuba could not fail to advance the restoration of peace and order. It is especially to be hoped that the present liberal Government of Spain will voluntarily adopt this view. The law of emancipation, which was passed more than two years since, has remained unexecuted in the absence of regulations for its enforcement. It was but a feeble step toward emancipation, but it was the recognition of right, and was hailed as such, and exhibited Spain in harmony with sentiments of humanity and of justice, and in sympathy with the other Powers of the Christian and civilized world. Within the past few weeks the regulations for carrying out the law of emancipation have been announced, giving evidence of the sincerity of intention of the present Government to carry into effect the law of 1870. I have not failed to urge the consideration of the wisdom, the policy, and the justice of a more effective system for the abolition of the great evil which oppresses a race and continues a bloody and destructive contest close to our border, as well as the expediency and the justice of conceding reforms of which the propriety is not questioned.

Doubly impressed with the conviction that the continuance of slavery is one of the most active causes of the continuance of the unhappy condition in Cuba, I regret to believe that citizens of the United States, or those claiming to be such, are large holders in Cuba of what is there claimed as property, but which is forbidden and denounced by the laws of the United States. They are thus, in defiance of the spirit of our own laws, contributing to the continuance of this distressing and sickening contest. In my last annual Message I referred to this subject, and I again recommend such legislation as may be proper, to denounce, and, if not prevent, at least to discourage American citizens from holding or dealing in slaves. It is gratifying to announce that the ratification of the Convention concluded under the auspices of this Government between Spain on the one part, and the Allied Republics of the Pacific on the other, providing for an armistice, have been exchanged. A copy of the instrument is herewith submitted. It is hoped that this may be followed by a permanent peace between the same parties.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.

The differences which at one time threatened the maintenance of peace between Brazil and the Argentine Republic, it is hoped, are in the way of satisfactory adjustment. With these States, as with the Republics of Central and South America, we continue to maintain the most friendly relations. It is with regret, however, that I announce that the Government of Venezuela has made no further payments on account of the awards under the Convention of the 25th of April, 1866. That Republic I understand to be now almost, if not quite, tranquillized. It is hoped, therefore, that it will lose no time in providing for the unpaid balances of its debt to the United States, which, having originated in injuries to its citizens by the Venezuelan authorities, and having been acknowledged pursuant to a treaty in the most solemn form known among nations, would seem to deserve a preference over debts of a different origin and contracted in a different manner. This subject is again recommended to the attention of Congress, for such action as may be deemed proper.

JAPAN.

Our treaty relations with Japan remain unchanged. An imposing embassy from that interesting and progressive nation visited this country during the year that is passing, but being unprovided with powers for the signing of a convention in this country, no conclusion in that direction was reached. It is hoped, however, that the interchange of opinions which took place during their stay in this country, has led to a mutual appreciation of the interests which may be promoted when the revision of the existing treaty shall be undertaken. In this connection I renew my recommendation of one year ago, that to give importance and to add to the efficiency of our diplomatic relations with Japan and China, and to further aid in retaining the good opinion of these peoples, and to secure to the United States its share of the commerce destined to flow between these nations and the balance of the commercial world, an appropriation be made to support at least four American youths in each of these countries, to serve as a part of the official family of our Ministers there. Our representatives would not even then be placed upon an equality with the representatives of Great Britain, and of some other Powers. As now situated, our representatives in Japan and China have to depend for interpreters and translators upon natives of those countries, who know our language imperfectly, or procure for the occasion the services of employes in foreign business houses or the interpreters to other Foreign Ministers.

THE TERRITORIES AND THEIR GOVERNMENT.

I renew the recommendation made on a previous occasion of the transfer to the Department of the Interior, to which they seem more appropriately to belong, of all the powers and duties in relation to the Territories with which the Department of State is now charged by law or by custom.

RELIEF OF DISTRESSED AMERICANS ABROAD.

Congress, from the beginning of the Government, has wisely made provision for the relief of distressed seamen in foreign countries. No similar provision, however, has hitherto been made for the relief of citizens in distress abroad, other than seamen. It is understood to be customary with other Governments to authorize Consuls to extend such relief to their citizens or subjects in certain cases. A similar authority, and an appropriation to carry it into effect, are commended in the case of citizens of the United States destitute or sick under such circumstances. It is well known that such citizens resort to foreign countries in great numbers, though most of them are able to bear the expenses incident to locomotion, there are some who, through accident or otherwise, become penniless, and have no friends at home able to succor them. Persons in this situation must either perish, cast themselves upon the charity of foreigners, or be relieved at the private charge of our own officers, who usually, even with the most benevolent dispositions, have nothing to spare for such purposes. Should the authority and appropriation asked for be granted, care will be taken so to carry the beneficence of Congress into effect that it shall not be unnecessarily or unworthily bestowed.

THE NATION'S REVENUE.

The moneys received and covered into the Treasury during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, were:

From customs	$216,370,286 77
From sales of public lands	2,575,714 19
From internal revenue	130,642,177 72
From the tax on national bank circulation, &c	6,523,396 39
From Pacific Railway Companies	749,861 87
From customs, fines, &c	1,136,442 34
From fees—consular, patent, land, &c	2,284,095 92
From miscellaneous sources	4,412,254 71
Total ordinary receipts	$364,694,229 91
From premium on sales of coin	9,412,637 65
Total net receipts	$374,106,867 56
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1871	109,935,705 59
Including $18,228 35 received from "unavailable."	
Total available cash	$484,042,573 15

The net expenditures by warrants during the same period were:

For civil expenses	$16,189,059 20
For foreign intercourse	1,839,369 14
For Indians	7,061,728 82
For pensions	28,533,402 76
For military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements and arsenals	35,372,157 20
For naval establishment, including vessels and machinery and improvements at navy-yards	21,249,809 99
For miscellaneous civil, including public buildings, light-houses and collecting the revenue	42,958,329 08
Interest on the public debt	117,357,839 72
Total, exclusive of principal and premium on the public debt	$270,559,695 91
Premium on bonds purchased	6,958,266 76
Redemption of the public debt	99,960,253 54
Total	$106,918,570 30
Total net disbursements	$377,478,216 21
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1872	$18,564,356 94
Total	$484,042,573 15

From the foregoing statement it appears that the net reduction of the principal of the debt, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, was $99,960,253 54. The source of this reduction is as follows: Net ordinary receipts during the year, $364,694,229 91; net ordinary expenditures, including interest on the public debt, $270,559,-695 91; total, $94,134,534; add amount received from premium on sales of gold in excess of the premium paid on bonds purchased, $2,454,370 89; add the amount of the reduction of the cash balance at the close of the year accompanied with the same, $3,371,348 65; total, $99,960,253 54. This statement treats solely of the principal of the public debt. By the monthly statement of the public debt, which adds together the principal and interest due and unpaid, and interest accrued to date due, and deducts the cash in the Treasury, as ascertained on the day of publication, the reduction was $100,544,491 28. The source of the reduction is as follows:

Reduction in principal account	$99,960,003 54
Reduction in unpaid interest account	3,330,952 96
Total	$103,290,956 50
Reduction in cash on hand	2,746,465 22
Total	$100,544,491 28

On the basis of the last table, the statements show a reduction of the public debt from the 1st of March, 1869, to the present time, as follows:

From March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1870	$87,134,782 84
From March 1, 1870, to March 1, 1871	117,619,630 25
From March 1, 1871, to March 1, 1872	94,895,348 94
From March 1, 1872, to Nov. 1, 1872, (eight months)	64,047,237 84
Total	$363,696,999 87

With the great reduction of taxation by the acts of Congress at its last session, the expenditures of the Government in collecting the revenue will be much reduced for the next fiscal year. It is very doubtful, however, whether any further reduction of so vexatious a burden upon any people will be practicable for the present. At all events, as a measure of justice to the holders of the national certificates of indebtedness, I would recommend that no more legislation be had on this subject, unless it be to correct errors of omission or commission in the present laws until sufficient time has elapsed to prove that it can be done and still leave sufficient revenue to meet the current expenses of the Government, pay the interest on the public debt, and provide for the sinking fund established by law. The preservation of our national credit is of the highest importance. Next in importance to this comes a solemn duty, to provide a national currency of fixed, unvarying value, as compared with gold, and as soon as practicable, having due regard for the interests of the debtor class and the vicissitudes of trade and commerce, convertible into gold at par.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of War shows the expenditures of the War Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, to be $35,799,-991 82, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, to be $35,372,157 20, showing a reduction in favor of the last fiscal year of $427,834 62.

The estimates for military appropriations for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, are $33,801,378 78. The estimates of the Chief of Engineers are submitted separately for fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and for public buildings and grounds and the Washington Aqueduct. The affairs of the Freedman's Bureau have all been transferred to the War Department, and regulations have been put into execution for the speedy payment of bounty, pay, &c., due colored soldiers, properly coming under that Bureau. All war accounts for money and property, prior to 1871, have been examined and transmitted to the Treasury for final settlement. During the fiscal year there has been paid for transportation on railroads $1,300,000, of which $800,857 was over the Pacific Railroads. For transportation by water, $626,373 52, and by stage, $48,975 84; and for the purchase of transportation animals, wagons, hire of teamsters, &c., $924,650 64. About $370,000 have been collected from Southern railroads during the year, leaving $4,000,000 still due. The Quarter-master has examined and transmitted to the accounting officers for settlement $367,172 72 of claims by loyal citizens for quarter-master's stores taken during the war. Subsistence supplies to the amount of $8,904,812 have been issued to Indians.

The annual average mean strength of the Army was 24,101 white, and 2,494 colored soldiers. The total deaths for the year reported were 367 white, and 54 colored. The distribution of the medical and surgical history of the war is yet to be ordered by Congress. There exists an absolute necessity for a Medical Corps of the full number established by act of Congress of July 28, 1866. There being now fifty-nine vacancies, and the number of successful candidates hardly exceeds eight or ten in any one year.

The river and harbor improvements have been carried on with energy and economy, though many are only partially completed. The results have saved to commerce many times the amount expended. The increase of commerce, with the greater depth of channels, greater security in navigation, and the saving of time, adds many millions to the wealth of the country and increases the resources of the Government. The bridge across the Mississippi River has been completed, and the proper site has been determined upon for the bridge at La Crosse. The able and exhaustive report made by the Commission appointed to investigate the Sutro Tunnel, has been transmitted to Congress. The observations and reports of the Signal Office have been continued. Stations have been maintained at each of the principal lake seaports and river cities. Ten additional stations have been established in the United States, and arrangements have been made for an exchange of reports with Canada, and a similar exchange is contemplated with the West India Islands.

The favorable attention of Congress is invited to the following recommendations of the Secretary of War: A discontinuance of the appointment of extra lieutenants to serve as adjutants and quarter-masters; the adoption of a code providing specific penalties for well-defined offenses, so that the inequality of sentences adjudged by Courts-martial may be adjusted, the consolidation of accounts under which expenditures are made as a measure of economy, a reappropriation of the money for the construction of a depot at San Antonio, the title to the site being now perfected, a special act placing the cemetery at the City of Mexico on the same basis as other national cemeteries, authority to purchase sites for military posts in Texas, the appointment of commissary sergeants from non-commissioned officers as a measure for securing the better care and protection of supplies; an appropriation for the publication of the catalogue and tables of the anatomical section of the Army Medical Museum: a reappropriation of the amount for the manufacture of breech-loading arms, should the selection be so delayed by the Board of Officers to leave the former appropriation unexpended at the close of the fiscal year; the sale of such arsenals east of the Mississippi as can be spared, and the proceeds applied to the establishment of one large arsenal of construction and repair upon the Atlantic coast, and the purchase of a suitable site for a proving and experimental ground for heavy ordnance; the abrogation of laws which deprive inventors in the United States service from deriving any benefit from their inventions; the repeal of the law prohibiting promotions in the staff corps; continuance of the work upon the coast defenses; the repeal of the seventh section of the act of July 13, 1866, taking from engineer soldiers the per diem granted to other troops; a limitation of the time for the presentation of old war claims for subsistence supplies under the act of July 4, 1864, and a modification in the mode of selecting cadets for the Military Academy, in order to enhance the usefulness of the Academy, which is impaired by reason of the large amount of time necessarily expended in giving new cadets a thorough knowledge of the more elementary branches of learning which they should acquire before entering the Academy. Also, an appropriation for philosophical apparatus, and an increase in the numbers and pay of the Military Academy Band.

TRANSPORTATION FROM THE WEST TO THE EAST.

The attention of Congress will be called during its present session to various enterprises for the more certain and cheaper transportation of the constantly-increasing surplus of the Western and Southern products to the Atlantic seaboard. The subject is one that will force itself upon the legislative branch of the Government sooner or later, and I suggest, therefore, that immediate steps be taken to gain all available information, to insure equable and just legislation on a route to connect the Mississippi Valley with the Atlantic at Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., by water, by way of the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers, and canals and slack-water navigation, to the Savannah and Ocmulgee Rivers. The route has been surveyed and a report made by an accomplished engineer officer of the army. Second and third new routes will be proposed for the consideration of Congress, namely, by an extension of the Kanawha and James River Canal to the Ohio, and by the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. I am not prepared to recommend Government aid to these or other enterprises until it is clearly shown that they are not only of national interest, but that, when completed, they will be of a value commensurate with their cost. That production increases more rapidly than the means of transportation in our country has been demonstrated by past experience. That the unprecedented growth in population and products of the whole country will require additional facilities, and cheaper ones for the more bulky articles of commerce to reach tide-water and a market will be demanded in the near future, is equally demonstrable. I would therefore suggest either a committee or commission to be authorized to consider this whole question, and to report to Congress at some future day for its better guidance in legislating on this important subject. The railroads of the country have been rapidly extended during the last few years to meet the growing demands of producers, and reflect much credit upon the capitalists and managers engaged in their construction.

INLAND NAVIGATION FROM MAINE TO THE GULF OF MEXICO.

In addition to these, a project to facilitate commerce by the building of a ship canal around Niagara Falls on the United States side, which has been agitated for many years, will no doubt be called to your attention at this session. Looking to the great future growth of the country and the increasing demands of commerce, it might be well, while on this subject, not only to have examined and reported upon the various practical routes for connecting the Mississippi with tide-water on the Atlantic, but the feasibility of an almost continuous land-locked navigation from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico. Such a route along our coast would be of great value at all times, and of inestimable value in case of a foreign war. Nature has provided the greater part of this route, and the obstacles to be overcome are easily within the skill of the engineer. I have not alluded to this subject with a view of having any further expenditure of public money at this time than may be necessary to procure and place all the necessary information before Congress in an authentic form, to enable it hereafter, if deemed practicable and worthy, to legislate on the subject without delay.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy herewith accompanying explains fully the condition of that branch of the public service, its wants and deficiencies, expenses incurred during the past year, and appropriations for the same. It also gives a complete history of the services of the navy for the past year. In addition to its regular service, it is evident that unless steps are taken to preserve our navy, that in a very few years the United States will be the weakest nation upon the ocean of all great Powers. With an energetic progressive business, people like ours operating and forming business relations with every part of the known world, a navy strong enough to command the respect of our flag abroad is necessary for the full protection of their rights. I recommend careful consideration by Congress of the recommendations made by the Secretary of the Navy.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The accompanying report of the Postmaster-General furnishes a full and satisfactory exhibit of the operations of the Post-office Department during the year. The ordinary revenues of the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, amounted to $21,915,426 37, and the expenditures $26,658,192 31. Compared with the previous fiscal year the increase of revenue was $1,878,380 95, or 937 per cent., and the increase of expenditures $2,268,088 23, or 929 per cent. Adding to the ordinary revenues the annual appropriation of $700,000 for free matter, and the amounts paid to the subsidized mail steam-ship lines from special appropriations the deficiency paid out of the general Treasury was $3,317,-765 94, an excess of $389,707 28 over the deficiency for the year 1871. Other interesting statistical matter relating to our rapidly extending postal service is furnished in this report. The total length of railroad mail routes, on the 30th of June, was 57,911 miles, 8,077 additional miles of such service having been put into operation during the year. Eight new lines of railway post-routes having been established with an aggregate length of 2,909 miles. The number of letters exchanged in the mails with foreign countries was 24,362,500, an increase of 4,066,502, or twenty per cent., over the number in 1871, and the postage thereon amounted to $187,125,725. The total weight of the mails exchanged with European countries exceeded 820 tons. The cost of the United States Transatlantic Mail Steam-ship Service was $220,301 70. The total cost of the United States Ocean Steam-ship Service, including the amount paid to the subsidized lines of mail steamers, was $1,027,020 97. The following are the only steam-ship lines now receiving subsidies for mail service under especial acts of Congress: The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company receive $500,000 per annum for carrying a monthly mail between San Francisco, Japan, and China, which will be increased to $1,000,000 per annum for a semi-monthly mail on and after Oct. 1, 1873; the United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ship Company receive $150,000 per annum for conveying a monthly mail between New-York and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; and the California, Oregon, and Mexico Steam-ship Company receive $75,000 per annum for carrying a monthly mail between San Francisco and Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, making the total amount of mail steam-ship subsidies at present $725,000 per annum.

Our postal communications with all parts of the civilized world have been placed upon a most advantageous footing by the improved postal conventions and arrangements recently concluded with the leading commercial countries of Europe and America; and the gratifying statement is made that with the conclusion of a satisfactory convention with France, the details of which have been definitely agreed to by the head of the French Postal Department, subject to the approval of the Minister of Finance, little remains to be accomplished by treaty for some time to come, with respect either to reduction of rates or improved facilities of postal intercourse. Your favorable consideration is respectfully invited to the recommendations made by the Postmaster-General for an increase of service from monthly to semi-monthly trips on the mail steam-ship route to Brazil; for a subsidy inside of the establishment of an American line of steamers between San Francisco, New-Zealand, and Australia; for the establishment of Post-office savings banks, and for the increase of the salaries of the heads of Bureaus.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

I have heretofore recommended the abolition of the franking privilege, and see no reason now for changing my views on that subject. It not having been favorably regarded by Congress, however, I now suggest a modification of that privilege to correct its glaring and costly abuses. I would recommend, also, the appointment of a committee or commission to take into consideration the best method equitable to private corporations who have invested their time and capital in the establishment of telegraph lines, of acquiring the title to all telegraph lines now in operation, and of connecting this service with the postal service of the nation. It is not probable that this subject could receive the proper consideration during the limits of a short session of Congress; but it may be initiated, so that further action may be fair to the Government and to private parties concerned

OCEAN POSTAL SUBSIDIES.

There are but three lines of ocean steamers—namely, the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, between San Francisco and Japan, with provision made for semi-monthly service after Oct. 1, 1873; the United States and Brazil line, monthly, and the California, New-Zealand, and Australian line, monthly—plying between the United States and foreign ports, and owned and operated under our flag. I earnestly recommend that such liberal contracts for carrying the mails be authorized, with these lines, as will insure their continuance. If the expediency of extending the aid of Government to lines of steamers, which hitherto have not received it, should be deemed worthy of the consideration of Congress, political and commercial objects make it advisable to bestow such aid on a line under our flag between Panama and the Western South American ports. By this means, much trade, now diverted to other countries, might be brought to us, to the mutual advantage of this country and those lying in that quarter of the continent of America.

OUR CARRYING TRADE.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will show an alarming falling off in our carrying trade for the last ten or twelve years, and even for the past year. I do not believe that public treasure can be better expended in the interest of the whole people than in trying to recover this trade. An expenditure of $5,000,000 per annum for the next five years, if it would restore to us our proportion of the carrying trade of the world would be profitably expended. The price of labor in Europe has so much enhanced within the last few years that the cost of building and operating ocean steamers in the United States is not so much greater than in Europe, and I believe the time has arrived for Congress to take this subject into serious consideration.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Detailed statements of the disbursements through the Department of Justice will be furnished by the report of the Attorney-General, and though these have been somewhat increased by the acts of Congress to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the amendments thereto, I cannot question the necessity and salutary effect of these enactments.

THE KUKLUX.

Reckless and lawless men, I regret to say, have associated themselves together, in some localities, to deprive other citizens of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States, and to that end have committed deeds of blood and violence; but the prosecution and punishment of many of these persons have tended greatly to the repression of such disorders. I do not doubt that a great majority of the people in all parts of the country favor the full enjoyment by all classes of persons of these rights to which they are entitled under the Constitution and laws, and I invoke the aid and influence of all good citizens to prevent organizations, whose objects are by unlawful means to interfere with those rights. I look with confidence to the time, not far distant, when the obvious advantages of good order and peace will induce an abandonment of all combinations prohibited by the acts referred to, and when it will be unnecessary to carry on prosecutions or inflict punishment to protect citizens from the lawless doings of such combinations. Applications have been made to me to pardon persons convicted of a violation of said acts, upon the ground that clemency in such cases would tend to tranquilize the public mind, and to test the virtue of that policy I am disposed, as far as my sense of justice will permit, to give to those applications a favorable consideration. But any action thereon is not to be construed as indicating any change in my determination to enforce with vigor such acts so long as the conspiracies and combinations therein named disturb the peace of the country. It is much to be regretted, and is regretted by no one more than myself, that a necessity has ever existed to execute the Enforcement Act. No one can desire more than I that the necessity of applying it may never again be demanded.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Interior reports satisfactory improvement and progress in each of the several bureaus under the control of the Interior Department. They are all in excellent condition. The work which in some of them for some years has been in arrears, has been brought down to a recent date, and all the current business has been promptly dispatched.

THE INDIANS.

The policy which was adopted at the beginning of this Administration with regard to the management of the Indians has been as successful as its most ardent friends anticipated, within so short a time. It has reduced the expenses of their management, decreased their forays upon the white settlements, tended to give the largest opportunity to the extension of the great railways throughout the public domain, and the pushing of settlements into more remote districts of country, and at the same time improved the condition of the Indians. The policy will be maintained without any change, excepting such as further experience may show to be necessary to render it more efficient. The subject of converting the so-called Indian Territory, south of Kansas, into a home for the Indian, and erecting therein a territorial form of Government, is one of great importance, as a complement of the existing Indian policy. The question of removal to the Territory has within the past year been presented to many of the tribes resident upon other and less desirable portions of the public domain, and has generally been received by them with favor. As a preliminary step to the organization of such a territory, it will be necessary to confine the Indians now resident therein to farms of proper size, which should be secured to them in fee, the residue to be used for the settlement of other friendly Indians. Efforts will be made in the immediate future to induce the removal of as many peaceably disposed Indians only to the Indian Territory as can be settled properly without disturbing the harmony of those already there. There is no other location now available where a people who are endeavoring to acquire a knowledge of pastoral and agricultural pursuits can be as well accommodated as upon the unoccupied lands in the Indian Territory.

A territorial Government should, however, protect the Indians from the inroad of whites for a term of years, until they become sufficiently advanced in the arts and civilization to guard their own rights, and from the disposal of lands held by them for the same period.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

During the last fiscal year, there were disposed of out of the public lands 11,864,975 acres, an area greater by 1,099,270 acres than was disposed of the previous year. Of this amount 1,370,320 acres were sold for cash, 389,460 acres located with military warrants, 4,671,332 acres taken for homesteads, 693,613 acres located with college scrip, 3,554,889 acres granted to railroads, 465,347 acres granted to wagon roads, 714,-255 acres given to States as swamp lands, 5,760 acres located by Indian scrip. The cash receipts from all sources, in the Land Office amounted to $3,218,100. During the same period 22,016,608 acres of the public lands were surveyed, which, added to the quantity before surveyed, amounts to 583,364,780 acres, leaving 1,257,633,628 acres of the public lands still unsurveyed. The reports from the subordinates of the Land Office contain interesting information in regard to their respective districts. They uniformly mention the fruitfulness of the soil during the past season, and the increased yield of all kinds of produce. Even in those States and Territories where mining is the principal business, agricultural products have exceeded the local demand, and liberal shipments have been made to distant points.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

Patents during the year ending Sept. 30, 1872: There were issued from the Patent Office 13,-626 patents, 233 extensions, and 556 certificates and registers of trade-marks. During the same time, 19,587 applications for patents, including reissues and designs, have been received, and 3,100 caveats filed. The fees received during the same period amounted to $70,095,-486, and the total expenditures to $62,-355,390, making the net receipts over the expenditures $7,740,096. Since 1836, 200,000 applications for patents have been filed and about 133,000 patents issued. The office is being conducted under the same laws and general organization as were adopted at the original inauguration, when only from 100 to 500 applications were made per annum. The Commissioner shows that the office has outgrown the original plan, and that a new organization has become necessary. This subject was presented to Congress in a special communication, in February last, with my approval and the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and the suggestions in said communication were embraced in the bill that was reported to the House by the Committee on Patents at the last session.

The subject of the reorganization of the Patent Office, as contemplated by the bill referred to is one of such importance to the industrial interests of the country that I commend it to the attention of Congress. The Commissioner also treats the subject of the separation of the Patent Office from the Department of the Interior. This subject is also embraced in the bill heretofore referred to. The Commissioner complains of the want of room for the model-gallery, and for the working force, and necessary files of the office. It is impossible to transact the business of the office properly without more room in which to arrange files and drawings that must be consulted hourly in the transaction of business. The whole of the Patent Office building will soon be needed, if it is not already, for the accommodation of the business of the Patent Office.

PENSIONS.

The amount paid for pensions in the last fiscal year was $30,169,340, an amount larger by $3,708,-434 than was paid during the preceding year. Of this amount $2,313,409 were paid under the act of Congress of Feb. 17, 1871, to survivors of the war of 1812. The annual increase of pensions by the legislation of Congress has more than kept pace with the natural yearly losses from the rolls. The act of Congress of June 8, 1872, has added an estimated amount of $750,000 per annum to the rolls without increasing the number of pensioners. We cannot, therefore, look for any substantial decrease in the expenditures of this Department for some time to come, or so long as Congress continues to so change the rates of pension. The whole number of soldiers enlisted in the war of the rebellion was 2,688,523. The total number of claims for invalid pensioners is 176,000, being but six per cent. of the whole number of enlisted men. The total number of claims on hand at the beginning of the year was 91,689. The number received during the year was 26,574. The number disposed of was 39,178, making a net gain of 12,604. The number of claims now on file is 79,085. On the 30th of June, 1872, there were on the rolls the names of 95,405 invalid military pensioners, 113,-518 widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, making an aggregate of 208,923 army pensioners. At the same time there were on the rolls the names of 1,449 navy pensioners, and 1,730 widows, orphans and dependent relatives, making the whole number of naval pensioners 3,179. There have been received since the passage of the act to provide pensions for the survivors of the war of 1812, 36,551 applications prior to June 30, 1872. Of these there were allowed during the last fiscal year 20,126 claims, 4,845 were rejected during the year, leaving 11,580 claims pending at that date, the number of pensions of all classes granted during the last fiscal year was 33,838. During that period there dropped from the rolls for various causes 9,104 names, leaving a grand total of 232,229 pensioners on the rolls on the 30th of June, 1872. It is thought that the claims for pensions on account of the war of 1812 will all be disposed of by the 1st of May, 1873. It is estimated that $30,480,000 will be required for the pension service during the next fiscal year.

THE CENSUS.

The ninth census is about completed. Its early completion is a subject of congratulation, inasmuch as the use to be made of the statistics therein contained depends very greatly on the promptitude of publication. The Secretary of the Interior recommends that a census be taken in 1875, which recommendation should receive the early attention of Congress. The interval at present established between the Federal censuses is so long that the information obtained at the decimal periods as to the material condition, wants, and resources of the nation is of little practical value after the expiration of the first half of that period. It would probably obviate the constitutional provision regarding the decimal census, if a census taken in 1875, should be divested of all political character, and no reapportionment of Congressional representation be made under it. Such a census, coming, as it would, in the last year of the first century of our national existence, would furnish a noble monument of the progress of the United States during that century.

EDUCATION.

The rapidly increasing interest in education is a most encouraging feature of the current history of the country, and it is no doubt true that this is due in a great measure to the efforts of the Bureau of Education. That office is continually receiving evidences which abundantly prove its efficiency from the various institutions of learning and education throughout the country. The report of the Commissioner contains a vast amount of educational details of great interest. The bill now pending before Congress providing for the appropriation of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands for educational purposes, to aid the States in the general education of their rising generation, is a measure of such great importance to our real progress, and is so unanimously approved by the leading friends of education that I commend it to the favorable attention of Congress.

THE TERRITORIES.

Affairs in the Territories are generally satisfactory. The energy and business capacity of the pioneers who are settling up the vast domains not yet incorporated into States, are keeping pace in internal improvements and civil government with the older communities. In but one of them, Utah, is the condition of affairs unsatisfactory, except so far as the quiet of the citizen may be disturbed by real or imaginary danger of Indian hostilities. It has seemed to be the policy of the Legislature of Utah to evade all responsibility to the Government of the United States, and even to hold a position in hostility to it. I recommend a careful revision of the present laws of the Territory by Congress, and the enactment of such a law as the one proposed in Congress at its last session, for instance, or something similar to it, which will secure peace, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the ultimate extinguishment of polygamy.

Since the establishment of a Territorial Government for the District of Columbia, the improvement of the condition of the City of Washington and surroundings, and the increased prosperity of the citizens, is observable to the most casual visitor. The nation, being a large owner of property in this city, should bear, with the citizens of the District, a just share of the expense of these improvements. I recommend, therefore, an appropriation to reimburse the citizens for the work done by them along and in front of public grounds during the past year, and liberal appropriations, in order that the improvement and embellishment of the public buildings and grounds may keep pace with the improvements made by the Territorial authorities.

AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture gives a very full and interesting account of the several divisions of that Department—the horticultural, agricultural, statistical, entomological, and chemical—and the benefits conferred by each upon the agricultural interests of the country. The whole report is a complete history in detail of the workings of that Department in all its branches, showing the manner in which the farmer, merchant, and miner is informed, and the extent to which he is aided in his pursuits. The Commissioner makes one recommendation—that measures be taken by Congress to protect and induce the planting of forests, and suggests that no part of the public lands should be disposed of without the condition that one-tenth of it be reserved in timber where it exists, and where it does not exist inducements should be offered for planting it.

THE NATIONAL CENTENARY.

In accordance with the terms of the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1871, providing for the celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence, a commission has been organized consisting of two members from each of the States and Territories. This commission has held two sessions, and has made satisfactory progress in the organization, and in the initiatory steps necessary for carrying out the provisions of the act; and for executing, also, the provisions of the Act of June 1, 1871, creating a Centennial Board of Finance. A preliminary report of progress has been received from the President of the Commission, and is herewith transmitted. It will be the duty of the Commission, at your coming session, to transmit a full report of the progress made, and to lay before you the details relating to the exhibition of American and foreign arts, products, and manufactures which, by the terms of the act, is to be held under the auspices of the Government of the United States in the City of Philadelphia in the year 1876. This celebration will be looked forward to by American citizens with great interest as marking a century of greater progress and prosperity than is recorded in the history of any other nation, and proving a further good purpose in bringing together on our soil people of all the commercial nations of the earth in a manner calculated to secure international good feeling.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

An earnest desire has been felt to correct abuses which are growing up in the civil service of the country through the defective method of making appointments to office. Heretofore Federal offices have been regarded too much as the reward of political services. Under authority of Congress, rules have been established to regulate the tenure of office and the mode of appointments. It cannot be expected that any system of rules can be entirely effective, and prove a perfect remedy for the existing evils, until they have been thoroughly tested by actual practice, and amended according to the requirements of the service. During my term of office it shall be my best endeavor to so apply the rules as to secure the greatest possible reform in the civil service of the Government, and it will require the direct action of Congress to render the enforcement of the system binding upon my successors; and I hope that the experience of the past year, together with appropriate legislation by Congress, may reach a satisfactory solution of this question, and secure to the public service for all time a practical method of obtaining faithful and efficient officers and employes.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 2, 1872.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 2, 1872.

The Senate met at noon, the Vice-President in the chair, and all the leading Senators present, with largely more than a quorum.

The Chaplain, in the opening prayer, alluded to the death of Mr. Greeley as that of one whose pen had given direction to public thought and had been a benefaction to mankind.

BUSINESS AT ONCE BEGUN.

The House was notified of the Senate's readiness for business, and a number of bills were introduced, among them one by Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, to strike from United States flags and the Army Register, all record of battles fought with fellow-citizens.

Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, presented the credentials of Gen. Matchin, Senator from Kentucky, to succeed Garret Davis, and he was sworn in.

The Vice-President presented the credentials of Mr. Morrill, elected from Vermont.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for the relief of sufferers by the Boston fire, by granting drawbacks on material used in rebuilding.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill granting a pension of $2,000 a year to the widow of Gen. Meade.

Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, introduced a bill to create a United States Court for the Indian Territory.

All these bills were tabled to await the organization of the Committees.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, offered a resolution that at 1 o'clock on Monday next the Senate proceed to the consideration of the calendars; that bills not objected to be taken up in their order, and that each Senator speak but once on each question for five minutes only unless the Senate otherwise order.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, the resolution was laid over.

Mr. Rice, of Arkansas, offered a resolution asking the President to furnish information in regard to the recent application for United States troops to be sent to Arkansas, stating when and by whom the application was made, for what purpose the troops are to be used, and what action has been taken in the matter.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, said the resolution had better lie over.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, gave notice that on Wednesday next he would make some remarks on an amendment to the bill for the endowment of national colleges.

Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, offered a concurrent resolution to suspend the twenty-first joint rule, which prohibits the passage during the first six days of the session of any bill remaining over from last session. Laid over, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution reappointing the Senate conferees upon all bills on which the Committees of Conference appointed last session failed to report, or on which the reports made were not disposed of.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds the resolution was laid over.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. Sumner moved the present consideration of his Civil Rights bill.

Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, made the point of order that, under the twenty-first joint rule, it could not be considered.

The Vice-President sustained the point of order.

Mr. Pomeroy wished it understood that he did not raise the point of order because he opposed the bill. On the contrary, he was in favor of it.

THE PRESIDENT INFORMED.

The Vice-President appointed Messrs. Conkling and Thurman a committee, on the part of the Senate, to wait upon the President.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, the Senate then took a recess till 1¼ P. M.

MR. GREELEY'S DEATH.

After recess a message was received from the House announcing the adoption of the concurrent resolution in regard to the death of Horace Greeley.

Mr. Fenton moved its immediate consideration, and it was unanimously agreed to.

THE MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS.

Mr. Conkling, from the Committee to wait upon the President, announced that it had discharged its duty, and that the President would communicate in writing.

The annual Message was then brought in and read.

On motion of Mr. Anthony, 3,000 copies of the Message were ordered to be printed.

The Vice-President presented the annual reports of the several Departments. Tabled.

At 2:40 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order at noon by the Speaker, Mr. Blaine.

The attendance of members was very large, and the day being bright and balmy, the galleries were crowded with spectators.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. J. G. Butler.

The roll of members was then called, and 149 answered.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members were sworn in: Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut; Constantine C. Esty, of Massachusetts; O. T. Dodds, of Ohio, and Erasmus W. Beck, of Georgia.

NOTIFYING THE PRESIDENT.

A committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Maynard, Tyner, and Potter, to wait on the President and inform him that the House was in session and ready to receive any communication he might have to make.

DEATH OF MR. GREELEY.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, rose and said: Mr. Speaker, believing that all will concur in the propriety of a public recognition of events so impressive, and so without parallel in the history of this Government, as have recently transpired, I deem it proper to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, in view of the recent death of Horace Greeley, for whom, at the late election, more than three million votes were cast for President, that a record be made on the journals of Congress of appreciation of the eminent services and personal purity and worth of the deceased, and of the sad impression created by his death, following a keen family bereavement.

Mr. Cox of New-York, said: I desire to add a word to the resolution of condolence and sympathy offered by my friend from Massachusetts. I have the honor to reside in the City of New-York, once represented by Mr. Greeley in the American Congress. This House has heard, with profound sorrow, of the tragical death of one of its most illustrious citizens, Horace Greeley. His demise creates a void impossible to fill in American journalism, society, and life. His remarkable services were illustrated by practical charities, enlarged benevolence, earnest thought, and independent expression. In the various qualities of mind and character he is an example of, and incentive to, that sturdy self-reliance, and unresting enterprise which distinguish American manhood. Therefore it is eminently just, gentle, and wise that at the sad termination of his long and useful career we should make public recognition of this event.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

GEN. BANKS.

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, rose and offered his resignation as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, remarking that it was proper that the House should be represented by one who was unqualifiedly committed to the policy of the majority, as he could not claim to be.

Mr. Brooks, of New-York, said he hoped that the resignation would not be accepted. If there was any one committee in which there should be no partisan politics, but in which the whole country should be represented as a unit, it was the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Killinger, of Pennsylvania, remarked that Mr. Banks had not asked to be excused from service on the Committee, but simply from the duties of Chairman.

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts—I ask to be relieved from service on the Committee.

Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, trusted that the resignation would be withdrawn, at least for the present. He did not think that the Republican side of the House wished the gentleman from Massachusetts to take that course.

The House, by a vote of 59 to 76, refused to accept the resignation.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER SLANDER.

Mr. Blaine having called Mr. Cox to the chair as Speaker *pro tem.*, took the floor and said: Mr. Speaker: I rise to a question of the highest privilege, one that concerns the integrity of members of this House and the honor of the House itself. During the late Presidential campaign there was a wide-spread accusation to the effect that members of Congress had been bribed by presents of stock in the Credit Mobilier to perform certain legislative acts for the benefit of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The persons thus charged with crime are, or had been, in high public station; one of them is the Vice-President of the United States; another, the Vice-President elect; still another, the Secretary of the Treasury; three Senators of the United States are included—Messrs. Bayard, Fowler, and Patterson. In this House, the accusation touches a former honored member from Massachusetts, now in his grave, Mr. Thomas A. Elliott; it includes the Chairman of Ways and Means, Mr. Dawes; the Chairman of Appropriations, Mr. Garfield; the Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service Reform, Mr. Kelley; the Chairman of the House Naval Committee, Mr. Schofield; the Chairman of the Judiciary, Mr. Bingham; an eminent member of the Committee of Ways and Means; Mr. Brooks, and an ex-member from the State of Pennsylvania, Mr. Boyer, and it includes the Speaker of the House, who now occupies the floor. All of these gentlemen are alleged to have received presents of stock in the Credit Mobilier from the hands of Oakes Ames, a Representative from Massachusetts—presents of stock which were in the nature of bribes. This grave accusation includes men of both political parties, and men holding, as I have already said, eminent public stations. The charge of bribery of members is one of the gravest that any legislative body is ever called upon to consider, and one that demands prompt, thorough, and impartial investigation. I have taken the floor, therefore, for the purpose of moving that a select committee be appointed to investigate these charges, and to ascertain whether they be true or false. Unwilling, of course, to appoint a Committee to investigate a charge in which my own name is included, I have called you to the chair to perform that duty. I have selected you because you are a political opponent, held in high honor both in the House and in the country, and when, on Saturday last, I advised you that I should ask this service from you, I placed upon you but one restriction in the selection of the Committee, and that was that it should not contain a majority of my political friends, and this request is cordially concurred in by all the members of this House who are accused with whom I have been able to confer. Without further detaining the House, I submit the following resolution, and, unless some gentleman desires to speak, I will call the previous question:

Whereas, Accusations have been made in the public Press founded on the alleged letters of Oakes Ames, a Representative from Massachusetts, and upon the affidavit of Henry S. McComb, a citizen of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, to the effect that members of this House were bribed by Oakes Ames to perform certain legislative acts for the benefit of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, by presents of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America, or by presents of a valuable character derived therefrom; therefore,

Resolved, That a special committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker *pro tempore*, whose duty it shall be to investigate and ascertain whether any member of this House was bribed by Oakes Ames, or any person or corporation, in any matter touching his legislative duty, and that the committee be authorised to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Archer of Maryland hoped that the resolution would not be adopted. The question had been already tried, by a higher tribunal than the House. The American people had passed upon it. He thought it much better for the House to go on with the regular business of the country.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, hoped that the resolution would be adopted with unanimity, and he trusted that, in the language of the Speaker, the investigation would be full, thorough, and searching. Less than that should not meet the expectations and requirements of the American people. There had been a dark cloud of scandal raised over the House, and it was due to those members who had never been involved in such proceedings that their characters should be raised above suspicion. It was also right that public condemnation should fall on the heads of those, if there were any such, who were implicated in voting for bills in which they were directly or indirectly interested.

Mr. Dawes agreed with Mr. Randall, and hoped that the resolution would be adopted without a dissenting voice. Without expressing any opinion as to the result of such an investigation, it was due to the House, as well as to the members implicated, that there should be no shrinking at this time from a thorough, exhausting, fair, and impartial investigation. In times past he had borne his full share of urging on the House the propriety of taking cognizance of charges of this kind when made by responsible authority. He did not intend now to shrink from any such investigation, and he trusted that the House, generally, would feel in the same way, and that the investigation would be pursued in such a manner that the result would command, as he had no doubt it would receive, the approval of the American people.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, expressed the hope that the resolution would be adopted unanimously.

The resolution was adopted with a few negative votes on the Democratic side, and Mr. Cox, as Speaker *pro tem.*, appointed as the Select Committee Messrs. Poland, Banks, Beck, Niblack, and McCrary.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Sargent, for the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Indian Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Tuesday, the 10th inst. He stated that the amount appropriated under it was $5,379,365, being $982,697 less than in the same bill of last year.

RESIGNATION.

The Speaker presented the resignation of Mr. Mercur, of Pennsylvania, who has been elected Judge of the Supreme Court of that State.

THE MESSAGE.

After a short recess, the President's Message was, at 1:40 P. M., received and read. The reading of the Message was completed at 2:50 P. M., having occupied one hour and ten minutes.

The Message was ordered to be printed.

OTHER APPROPRIATION BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Pension Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday of next week. The bill appropriates $30,480,000.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill was also reported, which was made the special order for Thursday of next week.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

Messrs. Twitchell and Butler, of Massachusetts, introduced bills for the relief of sufferers by the Boston fire, which were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Scofield introduced a bill for the reduction of the officers and expenses of the Internal Revenue Department, which was also referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House then, at 3:05 P. M., adjourned.

The Pension Agency—Resignation of Mr. Doty.

The following letter from Mr. Baker, Pension Commissioner, has been received by Mr. Lockwood L. Doty, Pension Agent in this City:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PENSION OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25, 1872.

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary of the Interior to inform you that your resignation of the office of Pension Agent, at New-York City, has been accepted by the President. While sincerely regretting the necessity which deprives the Government of the services of so valuable an officer, I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the high abilities and to the unwavering fidelity you have constantly displayed in the discharge of the duties of your office, as well as to the interest you have invariably manifested in the pensioners intrusted to your care. Assuring you of my best wishes for the speedy recovery of your health, I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed,) J. H. BAKER, Commissioner.

To Lockwood L. Doty, Esq., United States Pension Agent, New-York City, N. Y.

The Ring Suits—Argument to Quash the Indictment Against Hugh Smith.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, Mr. John A. Burrill moved for leave to reopen a motion made a few weeks ago to quash the indictment against Hugh Smith, for the purpose of putting in additional legal facts.

The application being granted, Mr. Burrill moved to quash the indictment against Hugh Smith, impleaded with Tweed, Hall, Connolly, and others, on the ground that the action of the Grand Jury that indicted him was an illegal body, inasmuch as they were impaneled for the November Term, and the indictments were not found until the 12th of February. He contended that the term of the Grand Jury was illegally extended by Judge Bedford, and in support of this view read certain decisions of the Supreme Court, General Term. The papers and decisions he put in evidence. Mr. W. H. Peckham, in reply, said the act of 1872 passed by the Legislature, legalized the acts of Judge Bedford in extending the term of the Grand Jury. The Recorder said the only question involved was whether an act passed today could legalize transactions which had taken place previous to its passage. Decision reserved.

The Electoral College—Greeley's Vote Recommended for Gen. Grant.

Ethan Allen, late Chairman of the Liberal Republican National Committee, has sent dispatches to the State Secretaries of the various States giving majorities for Greeley and Brown for the Presidency, requesting them to advise the Electors elected to cast their votes for Ulysses S. Grant for President, and for B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President. John Cochrane, late Chairman of the New-York Liberal Republican State Committee, who read Mr. Allen's dispatch, signed his name in concurrence. The States returning Greeley and Brown Electors are Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and Texas, the vote of Louisiana being contested. Mr. Allen states that the reasons which impelled him to use his influence and make an effort for the election of Mr. Greeley were of a personal nature. He was warmly attached to the great journalist, and believed that he could, as a Republican, consistently give him his support. Now that he is dead, he believes that the best course for the Electors to pursue is to cast their votes in the College for Grant, and that Mr. Greeley's last wishes would be thus fulfilled.

The Lost Steamer Dalmatian.

This vessel, which has just been lost on her passage from Liverpool to the Mediterranean, was a screw steamer of 1,900 tons, (B. M.,) and 225 horse power. She was built in 1862 at Belfast, and was, therefore, ten years old at the time of her loss. It appears that she was well "found," and her engines were made by the famous firm of James Jack, Rollo & Co. To the late heavy gales, then, must be attributed her loss. The steamer was owned by Messrs. J. Bibley, Sons & Co., and was registered at Liverpool. Length, 335 feet; breadth of beam, 34½ feet, and depth of hold, 24 feet.

Pardon of Wm. H. Bumsted.

The New-Jersey Court of Pardons yesterday granted a pardon in the case of William H. Bumsted, formerly a member of the Board of Public Works of Jersey City, and convicted of malfeasance in office, in having been interested in purchases of lands made by his own Board for the purposes of the city. He was sentenced to the State Prison on the 15th of June last for nine months. His term would expire by its own limit at the middle of March. The pardon will take effect on the 21st of January.

An Alleged Receiver of Stolen Goods Arrested.

Two weeks ago the furnishing-store of Charles J. Burnett, No. 571 Eighth-avenue, was entered by burglars and robbed of $2,500 worth of goods. Henry Burns and John Henry were arrested. Henry confessed, and said they had sold the goods to Isaac Lyons, of No. 29 East Broadway. Lyons was arrested by Capt. McElwain, and, on searching his residence, No. 54 Market-street, goods of various descriptions, amounting in value to over $1,500, were found. He was locked up.

Buried in a Sewer—Three Men Crushed to Death.

Yesterday a sewer in course of construction in Quincey-street, near Tompkins-avenue, Brooklyn, gave way and caused the death of three laborers named John Rudzon, Francisco Montividi, and John Savay. The first and third were dead when taken out, and the second lived but a few seconds after being exhumed.

Progress of Republicanism in Missouri.

From the Grant City (Mo.) Star.

By the official report of the vote of Missouri we find nearly all the border counties of the State on the North and West giving large Republican majorities. North-west Missouri is largely Republican, for nearly every candidate, from President down to constable, is elected by handsome majorities, and, as a natural sequence, peace and prosperity reign triumphant. The official vote of the State will, it is thought, show a Republican gain of fully 20,000 in the last two years. Being the fifth State in the Union in population and wealth, it must and will take equal rank with the great Republican States of the nation; and it is believed that, by the next Presidential election, the State will roll up a Republican majority equal to Illinois, Wisconsin, or Iowa, as nine-tenths of the new settlers belong to that party.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 2.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	Western Union...	77⅛	100	Pacific Mail......c.	88⅝
400	do..............	77⅛	200	do..........c.	88⅝
100	do..........s3.	77	200	do............	88¾
300	do..............	77	200	N. Y. C. & Hud.c.	95¼
100	do..............	76⅞	300	do............	95⅝
200	do..............	76¾	200	do..........s3.	95¾
200	do..............	76⅝	300	do............	95¾
100	do..............	76½	200	do............	95⅞
200	do..............	76⅝	300	do............	96
300	do..............	76¾	200	do............	96⅛
100	do...........c.	76¾	100	do..........c.	96
200	do..............	76⅞	100	do..........c.	96⅛
400	do..............	77	400	do............	96¼
200	do..............	77⅛	100	do............	96⅛
100	do..............	77	100	Erie Railway..c.	52⅜
100	do..............	76⅞	500	do	52⅜
200	do..............	77	100	do..........s3.	52¼
100	do..............	77⅛	200	do..........b3.	52⅜
100	do..............	77⅛	100	do..........s15.	52⅜
2400	Pacific Mail......	85	100	do............	52⅜
900	do ....b3.	85	300	do..........b3.	52⅛
100	do...........c.	85	100	Lake Shore.......	94⅝
100	do..............	85⅛	300	do............	94½
300	do...........c.	85¼	300	do ....c.	94⅝
100	do...........c.	85⅝	200	do............	94½
200	do..............	85¼	500	do............	94⅜
300	do..............	85⅝	300	do..........b3.	94⅜
800	do..............	85¾	300	do..........c.	94½
200	do...........c.	85¾	1200	do............	94½
200	do..............	85⅝	300	do............	94⅜
100	do..............	86	600	do............	94⅜
100	do..............	86⅛	500	do..........b3.	94⅜
300	do...........c.	86¼	500	B., H. & Erie.b30,	8⅛
300	do..............	86¼	500	do............	7⅞
100	do..........s3.	86¼	400	Ohio & Miss......	46⅞
100	do..............	86⅜	100	do..........b3.	47
200	do..............	86½	300	do............	47⅛
200	do..............	86⅝	100	do............	47¼
300	do...........c.	86⅝	300	Rock Island.......	111⅛
1000	do...........c.	86¾	200	do............	111⅝
600	do..............	86⅞	300	do..........c.	111⅛
300	do...........c.	86⅞	200	do............	111⅜
400	do...........c.	87	200	do..........s3.	111½
500	do..............	87	300	do............	111⅝
300	do..............	87⅛	500	do............	111¾
200	do...........c.	87⅛	400	do............	111⅞
300	do..............	87¼	500	do..........b3.	112
400	do...........c.	87⅜	300	do..........c.	111⅞
200	do...........c.	87⅜	100	do............	111⅞
100	do..............	87⅜	100	do..........s3.	111¾
500	do..............	87¼	100	do............	111⅞
300	do...........c.	87⅛	200	Tol. & Wabash...	70
200	do..............	87⅛	300	do............	69⅞
200	do...........c.	87	100	do..........c.	69⅞
500	do..............	87⅛	200	do............	70
200	do..........s3.	87⅜	400	do............	70⅛
500	do...........c.	87¼	500	Union Pacific.....	37⅛
100	do...........c.	87¼	200	do..........c.	37⅛
200	do..............	87¼	100	do..........s3.	37⅛
100	do..............	87¼	200	do............	37⅜
200	do...........c.	87⅜	600	do............	37⅜
100	do..............	88	200	do............	37⅜
200	do...........c.	88¼	100	do..........s3.	37⅜
800	do..............	88¼	100	do............	37⅜
400	do..............	88⅜	100	do..........b3.	37⅜
200	do...........c.	88⅜	100	St. Paul........	54⅛
500	do..............	88½	500	do............	54⅛
300	do..............	88½	200	do............	54⅛
600	do..............	88⅝	100	St. Paul Pref'd....	76⅝
200	do..............	88⅝	100	C. C. & I. C.......	33⅞
200	do...........c.	88⅝	400	do............	34
100	do..............	88½	200	do..........c.	34
500	do..............	88⅜			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¾ A. M.

$500 U.S. 5-20 C. '62,s.113	$1,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65,n.115⅛
8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.113	

FIRST BOARD—10¾ A. M.

$1,000	Va. 6s, Con......	55⅛	200	Spring M. Coal...	60
10,000	Va. 6s, Deferred.	16⅛	100	Am. M. Union Ex.	72
3,000	Tenn. 6s, old....	76	200	United States Ex.	80
5,000	Tenn. 6s, new..	76⅛	100	do............	80⅛
1,000	Missouri 6s.....	95	200	do............	80⅛
2,000	B'klyn 6s, P. L.	93	200	do............	80⅛
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s,'83.	91	50	do..bet. call.	79⅞
2,000	N. H. R. 2d. S. F...	104	100	do............	80
3,000	Harlem 1st.......	99⅛	300	do............	80⅛
1,000	L. S. Con., reg...	100	600	Harlem R........	114
1,000	Mich. So. S. F...	101⅛	100	Erie R. Pref.....c.	73⅛
20,000	U. Pac. R. 1st...	89	100	N. Y. C. & H.b.c.	96
4,000	do............	89⅛	50	do............	96⅛
1,000	Un. Pac. 7s, L.G.	78⅛	100	do............	95⅞
5,000	do..........c.	79⅛	300	do............	96
15,000	do............	79⅛	400	Erie R...b. c..b3.	52⅜
3,000	Chi. & N.W.Con.	92⅛	100	do............	52⅜
2,000	do............	92	200	do..........c.	52⅜
2,000	H.&St.J.8s,Conv.	88	300	do..........b10.	52⅜
4,000	C., R. I., & P. 7s.	102⅛	300	do..........c.	52⅜
3,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	92	100	do..........b3.	52⅜
3,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	93	100	do..........b15.	52⅜
3,000	B., H. & E. 1st...	42⅛	20	L. S. & M. So. R...	94⅜
2,000	Am. D.&I.Co.7s.	97⅛	6	do............	94⅜
5	Bk. State of N. Y.	108	200	do..bet. call.	94⅜
10	Continental Bank..	89⅛	100	do..........c.	94⅜
20	Fourth Nat. Bank.	112	300	do..........c.	94⅜
15	Ninth Nat. Bank.	109	300	do............	94⅜
20	Park Bank.......	149	500	do............	94⅜
100	West. U. Tel..b. c.	77	200	do............	94⅜
700	do..........c.	76⅞	200	do..........c.	94⅜
100	do............	76⅞	100	do............	94⅜
200	do..........s3.	76⅞	100	do..........c.	94⅜
100	do..........s3.	76⅞	400	do............	94⅜
300	do............	76⅞	300	do..........c.	94⅜
700	do............	76⅞	100	do..........c.	94⅜
300	do............	76⅞	400	do............	94⅜
100	do............	76⅞	100	do..........c.	94⅜
100	do..........b3.	76⅞	200	do..........s3.	94⅜
300	do............	76⅞	400	do............	94⅜
15	Del. & H. Canal...	117⅛	100	do............	94⅜
100	Con. Coal.....b. c.	47⅛	400	do............	94⅜
100	New Cen.Coal.b.c.	47⅛	100	Chi. & N. W..b. c.	86⅛
100	Q. M. Co...b.c..b3.	47⅛	6	do..........c.	86⅛
100	Quicksilver Pref..	56⅛	300	C. & N. W. Pf.b.c.	90⅛
200	do..bet. call.	56	100	Union Pacific.b.c.	37⅜
100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	88⅛	400	do..........s3.	37⅜
400	do..........c.	88⅛	200	do..........b3.	37⅜
500	do............	88⅛	100	do............	37⅜
300	do............	88⅛	100	do..........c.	37⅜
200	do..........c.	88⅛	100	do............	37⅜
100	do............	88	300	do............	37⅜
1000	do............	87⅞	200	do............	37⅜
100	do............	87⅞	200	do............	37⅜
300	do..bet. call.	87⅞	200	do............	37⅜
300	do............	87⅞	200	do............	37⅜
500	do..........c.	87⅞	5	Chi. & Rk. Island.	112
400	do............	88	100	do..bet. call.	111⅞
100	do............	87⅞	100	do............	111⅞
100	do..........c.	87⅞	200	do............	111⅞
100	do............	88	700	do............	111⅞
300	do............	87⅞	370	do............	112
200	do..........c.	87⅞	200	do............	112⅛
1800	do............	87⅞	100	do..........b3.	111⅞
700	do..........c.	87⅞	300	do............	111⅞
100	do..........c.	87⅞	500	do..........b3.	112
200	do............	87⅞	200	do............	111⅞
100	do............	87⅞	100	do............	112
200	do............	87⅞	100	do..........b3.	112⅛
500	do............	87⅞	200	do............	112⅛
2100	do............	87⅞	200	do............	112⅛
200	do............	87⅞	100	do..........c.	112⅛
300	do............	88	100	do..........c.	112⅛
200	do............	88⅛	200	do..........b3.	112⅛
300	do............	88⅛	100	do............	112⅛
300	do............	88⅛	300	do............	112⅛
500	do............	88⅛	100	do............	112⅛
300	do............	88⅛	400	do............	112⅛
400	do..........s3.	88⅛	100	do..........b3.	112⅛
200	do............	88⅛	100	do..........s3.	112⅛
200	do............	88⅛	200	N. J. Cen..........	103⅛
200	do..........c.	88⅛	200	Tol.,Wab.& W.b.c.	70⅛
100	do..........c.	88⅛	100	do..........c.	70⅛
100	do............	88⅛	100	do............	70⅛
500	do............	88⅛	400	do............	70⅛
200	do..........c.	88⅛	100	Del., L. & West...	96
200	do............	88⅛	300	Mil. & St. P...b.c.	54⅛
200	do............	88⅛	400	Mil & St.P. Pf.b.c.	77
1000	do............	88⅛	100	Chi., Bur. & Q....	137
100	do............	88⅛	400	Han. & St. Jo.....	34
400	do..........s3.	88⅛	100	St. Louis & I. M..	92
900	do............	88⅛	100	do..........b30.	93
800	do............	88⅛	100	do..........b60.	93⅛
200	do............	89	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	141
200	do..........c.	89	10	Chi. & Alton Pf....	113
100	do............	89⅛	200	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	47⅛
300	do............	89	100	do............	47
200	do..........c.	89⅛	500	do............	46⅞
200	do............	89⅛	100	do..........b3.	47
600	do..........c.	89⅛	600	do............	47
1100	do............	89⅛	100	do............	47⅛
100	do............	89⅛	100	do............	47⅛
1900	do............	89⅛	100	do..........b3.	47⅛
3900	do..........s3.	89	600	do............	47⅛
6800	do............	89	100	do............	47⅛
100	At. M. S. S.b.c.b3.	14⅛	600	C., C. & I. C...b.c.	34

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, r., '81..112⅛	$11,000 U.S. 5-20s,c.,'67.116
5,000 U. S. 5-20s,c.,'67.116⅛	4,000 U.S. 5-20s, r.,'67.112⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

200	Western Union...	76⅞	100	N. Y.C. & Hudson	96⅛
500	do............	76⅞	100	do............	96
200	do............	76⅞	300	Harlem........b3.	114
1000	Erie Railroad....	52⅜	100	Union Pacific....	37⅜
100	do..........c.	52⅜	100	do..........b3.	37⅜
300	do............	52⅜	200	do..........b30.	37⅜
200	do............	52⅜	100	do............	37⅜
200	do..........c.	52⅜	600	do............	37⅜
200	do..........c.	52⅜	200	do............	37⅜
200	do............	52⅜	200	do............	37⅜
600	Pacific Mail....s3.	89	200	do............	37⅜
300	do............	89	100	do............	37⅜
100	do..........c.	88⅞	800	North-western....	87⅞
200	do..........s3.	88⅞	100	do............	88
700	do............	88⅞	100	do..........b3.	88⅛
200	do............	88⅞	100	do..........c.	88⅛
600	do............	88⅞	100	do............	88⅛
300	do............	88⅞	200	do............	88⅛
200	do............	88⅞	200	do............	88⅛
1000	do............	88⅞	300	do............	88⅛
100	do............	88⅞	1100	do............	88
1900	do............	88⅞	100	North-western Pf.	91⅛
200	do............	88⅞	100	Rock Island....s3	112⅛
100	do............	88⅞	100	do............	112⅛
500	do............	88⅞	500	do............	112⅛
700	do............	88⅞	100	do..........b3.	112⅛
400	do............	88⅞	200	do............	112⅛
300	do............	88⅞	100	do............	112⅛
1800	do............	88	400	Toledo & Wab..b3.	70⅛
100	do............	87⅞	100	do............	70
400	Atlantic Mail..b3.	14	100	Ohio & Miss......	47⅛
200	Lake Shore......	94⅜	200	do............	47⅛
500	do............	94⅜	200	do............	47⅛
100	do............	94⅜	100	do............	47
1000	do............	94⅜	1400	C., C. & I. C......	34⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Va. 6s, Def........	16⅛	100	Mich. Central R...	116
4,000	N. C. 6s, 'ns. to N. C. ...	49	50	N. J. Central R....	103⅛
1,000	Union P. ... 1st..	89⅛	150	do..bet. call.	103
3,000	Un. P. 7s, L. G..	79	1200	L. S. & M. So. R. bet call........	94⅜
1,000	do............	78⅞	400	do............	94⅜
17,500	C. & N. W. I. b.	90	500	do..........b3.	94⅜
1,000	N.Y. Cen. 6s,'83.	91	300	do............	94⅜
1,000	do............	91⅛	400	do............	94⅜
1,000	Gt. West. 1st,'88.	95⅛	600	do............	94⅜
500	Quick. Min...b. c.	47⅛	600	do............	94⅜
200	Mariposa Pf..b. c.	2½	10	Un. Pac. Railroad.	37
100	Mariposa L. & M. Pref..........b. c.	30	300	do., bet. call.	37⅛
10	Un. States Ex.....	80⅛	500	do..........s3.	37
700	do............	81	100	do............	37⅛
100	do..bet. call.	81⅛	100	do..........b3.	37⅛
300	Am. M. U. Ex.b.c.	71⅛	100	do............	37⅛
200	Del., Lack. & W.,	95⅛	200	Chic. & N. W.b.c.	88
300	Pacific M. S.S. Co.	87⅞	300	Chic. & Rock I....	111⅞
300	do..bet. call.	87⅞	100	do....b. c..s3.	111⅞
2100	do............	88	100	do............	112
300	do..........b3.	88	100	do............	112⅛
100	do............	88⅛	100	do............	112⅛
300	do............	88⅛	100	do............	112
600	do............	88⅛	300	do............	112⅛
300	do............	88⅛	100	do............	112⅛
300	do............	88⅛	700	do............	112⅛
400	do............	88⅛	100	do............	112⅛
200	do..........c.	88⅛	500	do............	112⅛
100	Ill. Central R.b.c.	127⅛	100	Mil. & St. Paul....	54⅛
100	do............	127⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf....	77
20	Cleve. & P. G'd....	87⅛	500	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	47
200	Erie Railway......	52⅜	200	do............	47⅛
1200	do..bet. call.	52⅜	200	St. Louis & I. M...	92
300	do..........b3.	52⅜	100	Han. & St. Jo......	34
1100	do............	52⅞	300	do............	34⅛
800	do............	53	100	H. & St. Jo. Pf....	52
300	do............	53⅛	100	do............	52⅛
800	do............	53⅛	300	Col., C. & In. Cen. bet. call........	34
2600	do............	53⅛	100	do............	34⅛
1900	do............	53⅛	100	Canton Co..........	106
400	do..........b3.	53⅛	100	do...bet. call.	107
1100	do..........b3.	53⅛	500	Md. Coal Co.b c.c.	22
500	do............	53⅛	100	do..........b30.	22⅛
500	do............	53⅛	100	West. U. Tel..b. c.	76⅞
100	Tol., Wab. & W....	70⅛	100	do............	76⅞
100	do......b. c.s3.	70⅛	150	Adams Ex..........	92⅛
200	do............	70⅛	100	Wells-F. Ex......	88⅛
20	Chic. & Alton R...	110	50	do	88

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

100	New Cen. Coal....	47⅞	100	St. Paul Pref.....	76⅝
200	do............	48	100	Wells-Fargo Exp.	88
600	Western Union...	76⅞	200	Erie Railway.....	53⅛
100	do..........s3.	76⅞	100	do..........s10.	53⅛
300	do............	76⅞	300	do..........b3.	53⅛
100	do..........b3.	77	100	do............	53⅛
100	do..........s3.	76⅞	200	do............	53⅛
300	do............	76⅞	300	do............	53⅜
100	do............	76⅞	100	do..........b3.	53⅛
200	do............	76⅞	200	do............	53⅛
1000	do..........s3.	76⅞	100	do............	53
300	do............	76⅞	200	do............	53⅛
500	do............	76⅞	600	do............	53⅛
100	do..........s3.	76⅞	200	do............	53⅜
300	do............	76⅝	100	do..........b3.	53⅛
200	do............	76½	100	do..........s3.	53
200	do..........b3.	75⅞	500	do............	53
2000	Cen.Pac. Gold Bs	100⅛	100	Lake Shore.......	94⅝
7	Del. & Hudson....	117⅛	100	do..........b10.	94⅝
400	Quick. Pf......b3.	56	100	do............	94½
300	N. Y. C. & Hud...	96	300	do............	94½
800	do............	95⅞	200	do..........b3.	94⅜
200	do............	95⅝	300	do............	94⅜
100	do............	95⅝	900	do............	94½
700	Union Pacific....	37⅜	200	do............	94⅜
100	do..........b30.	37⅜	300	do............	94¼
200	do............	37⅜	100	do..........s3.	94
300	do............	37⅛	200	do............	94
200	do..........s3.	37	300	do............	93⅝
500	do............	37	1200	do............	93⅝
900	do............	36⅞	700	do............	93⅝
200	Pacific Mail......	88⅝	100	Illinois Central....	127⅝
600	do............	88⅝	100	do............	128
200	do............	88⅝	500	Rock Island....b3.	112½
800	do............	88⅝	100	do..........b3.	112½
100	do............	88⅝	200	do............	112⅛
200	do............	88⅝	1700	do............	112
100	do............	88⅝	100	do..........s3.	111⅝
1600	do............	88⅝	200	do............	111⅝
100	do..........b3.	88⅝	400	do............	111⅝
300	do............	88⅝	100	do..........b3.	111⅝
200	do............	88½	100	do............	111⅝
1200	do............	88½	900	do............	111⅝
1000	do............	88	300	do............	111⅝
800	do............	88	800	do..........s3.	111⅝
1300	do............	87⅞	200	St.Louis & Iron M.	93
1800	do............	87⅞	100	do..........b60.	94
500	do............	87⅞	100	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	52
500	do............	87⅞	100	Tol. & Wab........	70⅛
800	do............	88	800	do..........s3.	70
800	do............	87⅞	100	do............	69⅝
100	do..........s3.	87⅞	400	Ohio & Miss.......	47⅛
100	do..........b3.	87⅞	100	do............	47⅛
200	do............	87⅞	100	do..........b30.	47⅛
1300	do............	87⅞	200	do............	47⅛
300	do..........s3.	87⅞	400	do............	47⅛
500	do............	87⅞	500	do............	47⅛
100	St. Paul..........	54⅛	300	do..........s3.	47
100	do............	54⅛	800	do............	47
900	do............	54	200	do............	46⅞
600	Bost., H. & Erie..	7⅛	100	C., C. & I. C......	34⅛
100	do..........s3.	7⅛	100	do............	34
			200	do............	33⅞

MONDAY, Dec. 2—P. M.

The 1st of December schedule of the Public Debt of the United States, as telegraphed from Washington this afternoon, shows a further reduction of the Principal of the Public Debt since Nov. 1 of $1,198,230, making the entire reduction, under the present Administration, since March 4, 1869, the great sum of $364,895,211.

PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES—DEC. 1.

	March 4, 1869.	Dec. 1, 1872.
Funded stocks, (gold)........	$2,107,846,150	$1,759,702,250
Yearly interest charge........	$124,265,350	$101,436,462
Reduction of principal........		348,143,900
Relief to yearly interest........		$22,818,888
Treasury Circulation, Cash on Hand, &c.	March 4, 1869.	Dec. 1, 1872.
Greenbacks........	$356,021,073	$358,135,643
Fractional currency........	36,781,547	43,726,689
Gold notes........	28,755,500	20,276,900
Three per cents........	57,140,000	4,030,000
Four per cents........		678,000
Navy pension fund........	14,000,000	14,000,000
Past-due demands........	6,422,464	4,210,440
Accrued interest........	35,071,255	34,529,859
In gross........	$533,244,899	$479,587,531
Less gold in the Treasury........	98,744,261	68,603,641
Balance........	$434,470,198	$410,983,890
Less notes in the Treasury........	16,853,529	10,118,111
Balance—unfunded........	$417,617,100	$400,865,759
Decrease in unfunded debt........		$16,751,311
Decrease in funded stocks........		348,143,900
Decrease since March 4, 1869........		$364,895,211

The decrease in the Principal of the Public debt since October is smaller than the average monthly reductions of the present year. But it will be borne in mind that November is one of the lightest months of the year for Customs Receipts, and below the average for Internal Taxes. The changes in the Treasury circulation since the previous Statement are not important. The Greenback Notes outstanding are two millions less, and the Fractional Currency one million larger.

The sales of Gold advanced today to 112½ ₱ cent., on a pretty free demand for Exchange, which was also advanced ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. The 60 days rates are 108¼@108½ ₱ cent.; short sight, 109¼@110¼ ₱ cent.

The Stock Brokers paid 7 ₱ cent. Gold Interest for Money today, and the inquiry was larger than at the close of last week. It is supposed that some considerable loans were called in to pay for Pacific Mail, but this Money will probably be redistributed on the Street in a day or two.

The feature of the Stock Exchange speculation today is a sharp upward movement in Pacific Mail, with transactions aggregating seventy or eighty thousand shares. The extreme rise or recovery from the closing price of Saturday was 5@5½ ₱ cent.—84½@89½ ₱ cent. Capt. Stockwell, the President of the Company, who, for a year past, has been the most conspicuous and successful operator in the Stock, has the credit of buying heavily on the decline of last week, and, among other transactions, took 50,000 shares at 85 ₱ cent. from Mr. Henry N. Smith, who went *long* of the Stock while bearing North-west and other Road Stocks, at 90@91 ₱ cent., on a six months' contract, which he now settles at an apparent loss of 5@6 ₱ cent.

Of the Railroad Stocks Rock Island was strongest on the morning business at the Exchange, the other Western Roads and New-York Central fairly supporting the last figures of Saturday. There was more demand for Money to carry over Stocks, and this fact partially influenced a duller feeling in the Afternoon.

The Stock of the Western Telegraph was a little lower than on Saturday on the unseasonable, and, as we are inclined to believe, wholly impracticable proposition of the Postmaster-General to introduce Government Telegraphy as part of the machinery of his Department.

The Public Funds again advanced on the scarcity of Bonds offering, and the demand from home investors as well as on orders to remit to Europe. The Currency 6 ₱ cents. are sympathizing strongly with the 5-20s.

Owing to the room assigned to the Public Documents in the TIMES, we are compelled to make our Stock and Money report briefer than customary.

Closing Quotations—Dec. 2.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s........	110¼	110¼
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov........	113¼	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July........	116	116¼
American Gold........	112¼	112½
Bills on London, 60 days........	108¼	108½
N. Y. Central and Hudson........	95¾	95¾
Chicago and Rock Island........	111¼	111½
North-west Common........	86½	87⅞
Pacific Mail........	84½	87⅞
St. Paul Preferred........	76¼	76⅝
St. Paul Common........	54¼	54
Ohio and Mississippi........	47	46⅞
Western Union Telegraph........	77⅝	76⅞
Erie........	52¼	53
Union Pacific........	37⅜	36⅞
Lake Shore........	94¼	93⅞
C., Chicago and Ind. Central........	33⅞	33⅞
Toledo and Wabash........	70	69⅝
North-west Preferred........	90⅞	91

FOREIGN TRADE UNITED STATES—FISCAL YEAR 1872.

Imported goods, in gross........		$626,593,654
Re-exported to other markets........		15,690,455
Total, as for United States markets........		$610,903,199
In bond June 30, 1871........	$68,324,669	
In bond June 30, 1872........	122,211,675	—53,887,006
Total taken for consumption........		$557,016,193
Exports American produce, Gold value........		428,266,731
Trade balance, July 1 to June 30........		$128,749,462
Exported in domestic specie........	$72,893,240	
Exported in foreign specie........	7,079,204	
Together........	$79,972,444	
Less foreign, imported........	13,743,886	
Net outgo of specie........		66,228,558
Apparent balance against United States........		$62,510,904

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.

	July 1 to June 30,'72.	July 1 to June 30,'71.
Goods for consumption........	$557,016,193	$493,778,466
Produce exported........	428,266,731	428,539,017
Regular trade balance........	$128,749,462	$65,239,449
Net specie outgo........	66,238,558	76,643,861
Apparent balance........	$62,510,904	*$11,404,412

*In favor of United States.

The above figures show a heavy trade balance against the United States for the late Fiscal Year, after sending to Europe and the East sixty-six millions of Gold and Silver. The consumption of Foreign Goods during the year is by far the largest in value in the history of our Commerce with Foreign States. The excess over 1871 is sixty million of dollars, and over 1870 no less than one hundred and thirty-two millions. The account on the other side, the value of Exports of Domestic Produce are barely equal to 1871, and only fifty-two millions ahead of 1870. The amount of Foreign Goods left in Bond at the close of the late Fiscal Year was unusually heavy, awaiting, in good part the operation of the Free Tariff on Teas and Coffee, and the reduced Tariff on other Merchandise.

A synopsis of the opinions or recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report was telegraphed to Wall-street late in the afternoon, but with gold nearly three per cent. higher than this time last year, his views on "Specie Payments" had no perceptible influence as affecting the immediate future. Nor is it likely that either Congress or the business public will be disposed, at present, to entertain the Secretary's remedy of "contraction."

Among the passengers who sailed for Europe, on Saturday, on steam-ship Baltic, was Mr. Anthony J. Drexel, of the Banking-house of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., of this City. He will be six months abroad.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1872.

Gold receipts........	$430,767 12
Gold payments........	300,901 60
Gold balance........	43,977,877 50
Currency receipts........	308,974 52
Currency payments........	575,786 36
Currency balance........	22,145,208 47
Customs........	298,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 2.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old........	98½	..
City 6s, New........	102⅝	102¾
Camden and Amboy........	124	124¼
Pennsylvania Central........	56⅛	56⅜
Reading........	116⅝	117
Lehigh Valley........	58⅞	59
Catawissa Preferred........	42¾	43
Philadelphia and Erie........	27¾	28
Northern Central........	37½	38
Lehigh Navigation........	38½	38¾
Lehigh Gold Loan........	95	95½

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH.
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York, Dec. 2, 1872.

We receive DEPOSITS and allow interest on daily balances, issue interest-bearing CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, make COLLECTIONS in all parts of the United States and Canadas, and execute orders at the Stock Exchange for INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS.

We buy and sell, as usual, GOVERNMENT, CENTRAL PACIFIC, and WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, and especially recommend to the attention of investors the SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, which are issued either coupon or registered, in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000; interest is paid in gold, May and November. At their present price they yield *over seven per cent. income in gold.*

This great work is about completed; there are now 400 miles finished, and only about 20 miles remain to unite the Atlantic tide-waters to the Ohio River Valley by the shortest and easiest rail-route possible.

The quantities of white oak, poplar, pine, walnut, and other valuable timbers; the cannel, splint, and bituminous coals; the varieties of iron ores; the limestone, salt, and other products, render the route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad probably the most attractive location for coal-mining, iron-making, and kindred manufactures and industries, in the United States.

The Company have, at considerable expense, caused a geological survey to be made of the route of the road by Prof. Ridgeway. Copies of his valuable Report, with map, and also a pamphlet containing the latest information in reference to the present condition and future prospects of the road, can be had on application at our office.

FISK & HATCH.

Jay Cooke & Co.,
BANKERS.

We offer to investors the First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Attention is called to the ample real estate security on which these bonds are based, in addition to the usual guarantee of a first mortgage on the Road, its Equipments and Traffic. The Lands of the Company thus far sold have realized $5 66 per acre.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 2, 1872.

Including the arrivals of yesterday forenoon and those of today, 50 cars of horned Cattle reached Weehawken Yards; these were chiefly sold off. Yesterday prices ranged from 7c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 4 cwt. to 9 cwt., of 52 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt., net. On yesterday and today, at One Hundredth-street Yards, trade in Beeves was fair; prices ranged from 10c.@15c. ₱ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 9 cwt. on 56 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt., net; poor Beeves sold from $22@$35 ₱ head; good Steers sold from $110@$120@$124 ₱ head. Oxen sold from 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Milch Cows were slow from $47@$61@$81 ₱ head. Veals dull from 7c.@9c. ₱ lb.; grass Calves from $4@$6 ₱ head. Country dressed Veals from 10c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Sheep were brisk, and sold in large lots from 4½c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.; Lambs from 6¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Hogs have improved in feeling; trade, though not active, was firm; Live Hogs sold from 4½c.@4¾c. ₱ lb.; City Dressed from 5¼c.@7c. ₱ lb., including Light Pigs. Western Dressed Hogs sold at 5¼c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

Williams & Valentine sold for selves 48 Ohio Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@13¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for A. Mann 60 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@14c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. C. S. Glover sold for self 70 good Illinois Steers, from 13c.@14 ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for selves 66 Indiana Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 32 good Indiana Steers, from 12c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 9 good fat State Oxen, from 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt. H. Livingstone sold for self 38 mixed Ohio Beeves, common quality, at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. W. Thompson sold for self 20 Texan Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt., scant; 62 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. scant; 267 fair Ohio Steers from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb.; tops from $116@$124 ₱ head, weights from 7 cwt. to 7½ cwt. H. Westheimer held on sale, on commission, 5⁄ common State Steers; sold, for Campbell & Co., 28 fair Ohio Steers, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. T. Gilless sold for self 153 fair Ohio Steers, from 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. strong; 30 choice Ohio Steers, from 13c.@15c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. J. & D. Waixel sold for selves 174 Texan Steers, from 9c.@10c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 256 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@12½c. ₱ lb. T. Wheeler sold for self 128 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¾@7 cwt.; for Rolf & Co, 70 nice Illinois Steers, from 12c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market Hume & Elliot sold 13 Canada Sheep, weight 1,665 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 45 Sheep, weight 5,800 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 436 Sheep, weight 49,600 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 139 Sheep, weight 11,330 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 206 cull Lambs, weight 13,910 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 105 cull Lambs, weight 7,040 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 40 Lambs, weight 3,110 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 96 Lambs, weight 8,216 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 102 Lambs, weight 7,900 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 109 Lambs, weight 9,590 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market Judd & Buckingham sold 176 Sheep, weight 13,430 lbs., at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 116 Sheep, weight 8,600 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 180 Sheep, weight 14,700 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 43 grass Calves at $6 ₱ head. Lerch & Barnes sold 93 fine-wooled Ohio Sheep, weight 8,640 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 180 fine-wooled Ohio Sheep, weight 17,550 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 164 Sheep, weight 15,320 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 330 Sheep, weight 31,590 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 339 Sheep, weight 32,130 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 151 Sheep, weight 17,060 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 183 Lambs, weight 13,620 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 66 Ohio Hogs, weight 13,090 lbs., at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 89 coarse Indiana Hogs, weight 25,540 lbs., at 4¼c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending Dec. 2, 1872, 2,415 head of horned Cattle, 67 Cows, 465 Veals, 194 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending Dec. 2, 1872, 8,563 Sheep and Lambs, 272 Veals, 81 Cows, 73 Bulls.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Sheep Yards for week ending Dec. 2, 1872: 42,702 Hogs, 13,214 Sheep, 436 Veals, with 5,052 Hogs, and 436 Sheep fresh this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 2, 1872.

COFFEE—There has been an active movement in Rio at full prices, the market closing strong and buoyant. Sales have been made of 1,042 bags by the Foreningen at 17¾c., gold; 500 bags by the P. C. Warwick, on private terms; 3,700 bags, to arrive, by the Gilpin, also on private terms; and to arrive at New-Orleans 6,500 bags by the Dipton at 17 5-16c.; 4,200 bags by the Ernest at 17¼c., gold, and 2,000 bags by the Sabie on private terms. The stock of Rio and Santos, in first hands, here this evening, 27,151 bags. Other kinds firm and in moderate request.

COTTON—Has been moderately inquired for, for early delivery, mostly for shipment and spinners, at steady rates. Sales, 2,481 bales, including 1,008 bales to shippers, 862 bales to spinners, 48 bales to speculators, and 563 bales in transit. For forward delivery, there has been more doing, prices opening ⅛c.@3⁄16c. higher for some months, but closing with part of the improvement lost. Sales, 18,000 bales. (7,500 bales on Saturday evening, and 10,500 bales today,) basis Low Middling, with December contracts closing at 18 11-16c.; January, 18¾c.; February, 19 1-16c.; March, 19 5-16c.; April, 19⅝c.; May, 19 13-16c.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary........	16⅜	16⅝	17	17⅛
Good Ordinary........	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝
Strict Good Ordinary........	18⅝	18⅝	19⅛	19⅜
Low Middling........	18⅞	18⅞	19¼	19⅜
Middling........	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞	20
Good Middling........	20⅝	21	20⅞	21⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite moderately dealt in, since our last, mainly in a jobbing way, at essentially unchanged prices. Shipping grades have been in comparatively light stock. Sales have been reported of 5,450 bbls., including inferior to very fancy superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 35, chiefly at $6@$6 25; inferior to very good Extra State, $7@$7 35; good to extra choice do at $7 35@$7 90; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $6 75@$7 25; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 85@$7 30 ₱ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been very quiet at about former prices; sales have been reported of 530 bbls., in lots, at from $6 10@$8 30 for very inferior to very good, and $8 20@$12 75 for very good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce and in demand at from $4 20@$6 50 for very inferior to fancy, ₱ bbl.; sales, 275 bbls., chiefly at $5 20@$6 50 ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal has been quiet within the range of $3 20@$3 50 for Yellow Western; $3 10@$3 30 for White do., and $3 85@$3 99 for Brandywine; the reported sales were 400 bbls., in lots. Bag Meal, $1 15@$1 26, and bolted do. at $1 40@$1 65. Oatmeal at $6 75@$8 ₱ bbl.... Buckwheat Flour has been in moderate demand within the range of from $3 90@$4 35 for State, and $4 25@$4 45 for Pennsylvania, ₱ 100 lbs., as the extremes.

GRAIN—A fair business has been reported in Spring Wheat, mainly on export account, but with the advantage as to prices in favor of purchasers on more liberal offerings. Winter Wheat has been firm, but inactive. Sales have been reported since our last of 113,000 bushels at $1 53@$1 54 for good to prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring; $1 58@$1 60 for No. 1 Spring (nominal figures); $1 52 for choice No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 48 for ordinary No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 45@$1 47 for the best grades of No. 3 Spring; $1 35@$1 38 for rejected Spring; $1 93 for prime White Canada, (2,100 bushels,) free, for milling; $1 70 for Red, and $1 70@$1 75 for Amber Western, $1 85@$2 for White Western and State.... Corn has been offered more freely at a shade easier prices for prompt delivery, leading to an active business, mostly for shipment, though, to a fair extent, for trade purposes, and, in part, on speculative account, closing steadily at the modified figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 167,000 bushels, at 64c.@64½c., chiefly at 64c., and closing at 64c. for sailing-vessel grades of Mixed Western; 64½c.@65c. for choice do.; 63c.@63½c. for steamer grades Mixed Western, afloat; 65c.@66c. for Yellow Western; 68c.@72c. (nominally) for White do. For forward delivery, the demand has been good, mostly for export account, with 66½c. bid for prime Mixed Western, various deliveries in January, and 67c. asked.... Rye has been quiet at about previous prices; offerings more liberal. Sales have been reported of small lots of State at 91c.; Western quoted at 90c.@92c.... Barley has been less confidently sought after, at somewhat easier prices; sales have been reported since our last, of 19,000 bushels Canada West at $1 16; and small lots of Western at 90c.... Barley-malt quiet within the former range.... Canada Peas inactive, but held firmly.... Feed has been in fair request at full previous prices.... Oats have been offered with reserve and quoted rather firmer, on a fair inquiry, mostly for trade purposes. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 57,000 bushels at 52½c. for prime new No. 2 Toledo mixed, afloat; 54½c. for very choice old Mixed Western, afloat; 51c.@53c. for new do. do., from cars; 53c.@55c. for fair, ordinary to good White Western, in lots; 49c. for unsound Western, in store.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Dull today at former rates. Stock here, 5,500 bales Bags, and 16,500 bales Bagging; at Boston, 2,600 bales Bags, and 8,400 bales Bagging.

HEMP—Has been quiet, but firm; 300 bales Jute Butts sold at Boston at 2¾c., currency, 60 days. Messrs. H. H. Crocker & Co. make the stock of Manila here 37,800 bales; of Jute, 45,000 bales; and of Jute Butts and rejections, 51,500 bales; and of Manila at Boston, 3,264 bales; of Jute, 4,000 bales, and of Jute Butts and rejections, 20,500 bales.

MOLASSES—There has rather more inquiry for grocery grades, but at less firm prices; 68 bbls. new crop New-Orleans changed hands at 72c.@78c. ₱ gallon; stock of foreign in first hands today, 4,063 hhds., (of which 518 hhds. were Clayed Cuba, 524 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, 154 hhds. English Islands, and 2,867 hhds. Porto Rico,) against 7,969 hhds. Dec. 1, 1871.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been less sought after and Strained has been quoted less firm; sales, 1,050 bbls. at $4 10, closing with fair offerings at this price; 1,000 bbls., to arrive, on private terms; 100 bbls. No. 1 at $4 50 ₱ 280 lbs.... Tar quiet at $5; City Pitch, $4 37½ ₱ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 112 bbls., in yard, at 61c.... 30 bbls. do. at 61½c.; 150 bbls., in lots, at 62c.@62½c. for merchantable, and 62¾c.@63c. for New-York pks.; 200 bbls. New-York pks. at 62c.; and, at Wilmington, 1,300 bbls., free on board, at 58½c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude very quiet at 12¾c. in bulk, early delivery; sales, 1,000 bbls.... Refined firm but inactive at 27½c., on sales of 1,100 bbls.; Refined, in cases, quoted at 31½c. At Philadelphia, Refined dull at 27c.... Naphtha dull at 17½c.@18c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unusually dull and almost wholly nominal as to price, with Old Western Mess quoted at $16, in job lots; New Mess at $15 75. No sales transpired for forward delivery, and values were altogether nominal; December options, seller, quoted at $14; stock of Pork in packing yards here, 7,748 bbls., (of which 7,211 bbls. were o.d.) against 18,985 bbls. Nov. 1, 1872, and 30,070 bbls. Dec. 1, 1871. Receipts in November 967 bbls.... Dressed Hogs have been in less demand and quoted a shade lower, within the range of 5¼c.@6¼c. for heavy to medium; market Pigs at 6¼c.... Cut-meats have been in less request at about former prices. We quote: Pickled Hams at from 10c.@11¼c.; Shoulders at 5c.@5½c., and Bellies at 7¼c.@8¼c.; Dry-salted Shoulders at 5¼c.@5¾c.; Smoked Hams at 12c.@14c.; Smoked Shoulders at 6¼c.@6¾. ; sales equal to 200 pks. Also, 50 boxes Pickled Bellies, 14 lbs., at 7¾c.; 25 boxes do. at 8c.; 15,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, averaging 14 lbs., in bulk, at 7¾c.; 10,000 lbs. do., averaging 11 to 12 lbs., at 7¾c.; 1,600 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 10¼c.@11c., the latter rate for 11 lb. averages; 4,000 Green Hams, averaging 15 lbs., at 8¼c.; 100 boxes Short-cut Hams at 9c.@9¼c.; 25 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at 5¼c., and 100 boxes do., deliverable to steamer of Dec. 14, at 5¼c. ₱ lb.... Bacon has been comparatively quiet since our last, at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported of 200 boxes Long Clear, this week's delivery, at 7⅜c.; 250 boxes Long Clear, and 150 boxes Short Clear, December delivery, at 7½c.; 300 boxes Short Clear, same delivery, at 7⅜c.; 400 boxes Long and Short Clear, March delivery, at 7¾c.; also, 250 boxes Short Clear, December delivery at the West, on private terms.... Lard has been rather more freely dealt in for early delivery, but at somewhat easier figures, on more liberal offerings of stock. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,500 tcs. and bbls. at 8c.@8½c. for old Western Steam; 8c.@8¼c. for new do.; 8½c.@8¾c. for Kettle; 8c.@8¼c., chiefly at 8c. for City; 7¾c.@7¾c. for No. 1; 8¾c. for Refined. Also, 100 boxes City Leaf stock at 8¾c. And for forward delivery business has been limited, and prices quoted weak. Sales, 250 tcs. prime Western Steam, January, at 8 3-16c., with February quoted at 8⅜c., and March at 8½c., as the asking figures.... Barreled Beef has been inactive since our last at $10@$12 for New Mess, and $13@$14 25 for New Extra do.; $4@$8 for Old Mess, and $8@$12 for Old Extra do.; sales, 85 bbls.... Tierce Beef has been in moderate demand, mostly for shipment, at from $20@$22 for New Prime Mess; $23@$25 for New India Mess, and $26@$30 for New Extra do.; sales, 400 tcs.... Beef Hams nominal at $32 50@$33 ₱ bbl. Stock of Beef here, 43,054 tcs. and bbls., (21,964 tcs. and bbls. new, and 21,900 tcs. and bbls. old,) against 28,029 tcs. and bbls. Nov. 1, 1872, and 53,706 tcs. and bbls. Dec. 1, 1871.... Butter has been generally quiet since our last, the main call having been from local and near-by buyers, and for fine goods at former figures.... Cheese has been generally dull, but steady.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been purchased to the extent of 3,000 bags, here, at $2 47½, gold, 60 days; 3,500 bags by the Haddon Hall, at $2 50, gold, and 3,000 bags, to arrive by the Arundel Castle, at $2 50, gold, 60 days; market strong. Stock of Calcutta Linseed here, as reported by Messrs. H. H. Crocker & Co., 82,000 bags, and at Boston, 29,700 bags; and of Bombay do., at Boston, 21,500 bags. Clover steady but quiet. Timothy dull and nominal.

SUGARS—Raw have been in very moderate request, for refining purposes, and in unusually limited demand on trade account. Holders have been more accommodating in their views, and prices have been quoted off about ⅛c. ₱ lb. from recent nominal figures, or down to the limits of the best bids for full lots, through the past week or ten days. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 358 hhds. St. Croix at 9⅝c., the current quotation today for good refining stock; 150 hhds. New-Orleans at 8½c., sixty days' credit; 170 boxes Centrifugal on private terms; 30 hhds. Melado, at 7½c. ₱ lb. Some 555 boxes Havana, recently placed, but not previously reported, have been deducted from the stock in first hands. Stock of raw Sugars this morning included 20,074 hhds., 46,225 boxes, 43,699 bags, and 1,127 hhds. Melado, (of the hhds. 14,491 being Cuba, 1,636 Porto Rico, 1,256 Martinique, 2,112 English Islands, 358 St. Croix, and 171 New-Orleans,) against 34,673 hhds., 54,180 boxes, 206,800 bags, and 3,553 hhds. Melado same time last year. Refined Sugars in rather more request at the modified prices of Saturday.

TALLOW, &C.—Tallow has been quoted firm, but without activity; sales, 58,000 lbs. common to strictly prime at 8⅛c.@9c. ₱ lb. Of Stearine, sales were made of 15,000 lbs. prime, in tcs., at 8¾c.; 14,000 lbs. very good at 8¾c., and 6,000 lbs. Grease at 7c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been quiet, but firm. Stock of Domestic in warehouse here, 10,956 hhds., (all told,) against 15,873 hhds. same time last year; of Spanish, in first hands, 27,001 bales, against 8,980 bales same time last year.

WHISKY—Has been in fair demand, and quoted firmer. Sales, 400 bbls., in lots, at 93c.@93½c., closing at 93½c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Trade has been on a comparatively limited scale since our last, as well in foreign as in domestic, but supplies have been very confidently held on the basis of the recent improvement in values, in anticipation of an early revival of demand. Of domestic, the arrivals continue light, the relatively high prices ruling in the interior operating against the forwarding of stocks to the sea-board markets.

FREIGHTS—Berth Freights have shown more activity, the main business having been in Grain, Cotton, Flour and Provisions at firm rates. The chartering movement was quite moderate on the basis of about previous quotations.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 23,000 bushels Corn at 8½d.; 12,000 bushels Wheat at 9d. ₱ bushel, and, by steam, 40 bales Cotton, steamer, of this week, at 9-16d. for compressed; 1,250 bales do., steamers of the 21st and 28th inst., at 9-16d. ₱ lb.; 1,600 bbls. Apples, part at 5s. ₱ bbl.; 4,000 boxes Cheese at 50s.; 1,000 boxes Bacon at 45s. ₱ ton; 48,000 bushels Grain at 9½d. ₱ bushel; 200 bbls. Pork at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 300 tcs. Beef at 6s. 6d. ₱ tierce. Also, a British ship, 799 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo, and two ships, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ½d. ₱ lb. And seven ships, 1,775, 1,243, 1,120, 1,044, 960, 954, and 884 tons, and two barks, 608 and 591 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms.... For London, by steam, 4,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 600 bbls. Apples, at 5s. ₱ bbl.; 31,000 bushels Grain, at 10½d. ₱ bushel; 300 bbls. Pork, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; and 1,200 tcs. Beef, at 7s. 6d. ₱ tierce, all by the steamer Queen, of the 11th inst.... For direct ports in the United Kingdom, a British bark, 709 tons, with about 4,800 quarters Corn; a Norwegian bark, 356 tons, with about 2,400 quarters do., and another, 350 tons, with about 2,400 quarters do., reported from Baltimore, at 7s. 9d. ₱ quarter, ship's bags.... For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 565 tons, hence with about 3,700 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) reported at 7s. ₱ quarter. Also, two ships, 1,130 and 1,161 tons, and two barks, 866 and 746 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms.... For Havre, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1⅛c. ₱ lb.... For Antwerp, by steam, 200 boxes Bacon at 45s. ₱ ton.... For Rotterdam, by sail, 200 tcs. Lard, at 42s. 6d. ₱ ton; a small quantity of Dried Apples, in bbls., at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.... For Gibraltar and orders, a British bark, 337 tons, with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. to the Mediterranean, and 3d. off if direct.... For Vigo, an American brig, 280 tons, hence with equal to 1,800 bbls. Petroleum, in bbls. and cases, on the basis of 6s. ₱ bbl.... For New-York, a schooner, 450 tons, from Kennebec, at $1 87½ ₱ ton.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 2—11 A. M.—Consols opened 92⅞ for money, 92⅞@93 for the account. American Securities opened: United States Bonds of 1865, old, 91¾; 1867, 94; 10-40s, 88½; new 5s, 88½. Erie Railway Shares, 41¾.

11½ A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞@93; for the account, 91⅞ ex interest. United States Bonds, 91⅞ for 1865s. Erie Railway Shares, 41⅞.

1 P. M.—American Securities firm but quiet. Erie Railway Shares, 41⅞.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞@92⅞ for money, and 91⅞@91⅞ for the account. American Securities unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, 42.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 2.—United States 5-20 Bonds of 1862, 96½.

PARIS, Dec. 2—P. M.—Rentes closed at 52 francs 92 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2—11½ A. M.—Cotton opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d.@10⅜d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

1½ P. M.—Provisions—Bacon, 42s. ₱ cwt. for new Cumberland Cut; Beef, 95s. ₱ tierce for new Prime Mess.

4½ P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and steady.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. The shipments of cotton from Bombay, since the last report to the 2d inst., have been 2,000 bales.

Evening.—Bacon, 43s. ₱ cwt. for New Short Rib Middles. Refined Petroleum, 20d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, Dec. 2—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 42s.@42s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Flour steady; Extra Spring, $5 75@$6 75; Superfine, $3@$3 75; stock light. Wheat in fair demand, and firm; No. 1 Spring, $1 18@$1 19; No. 2 Spring, $1 09½, spot or December; $1 11, January; No. 3 Spring, 99c.@$1 01; Rejected, 88c.@92½c., according to location. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 31c.@31½c., spot or December; 31¾c., January; Rejected, 29c. Oats in good demand; No. 2 at 24c.; Rejected, 22c. bid. Rye firm; No. 2 at 57½c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Fall, 61½c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork, $12, cash, or December; $11 90@$12, January. Lard steady at 7¼c. Meats of all kinds quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at 88c. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 38,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Rye, 9,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—Bagging dull at 13c.@14c. Flour quiet; hardly anything done owing to meagre shipping facilities. Wheat dull; only sample lots sold. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 Mixed, 28c. at East St. Louis, on track; do. White Mixed, 30c., a decline. Oats firmer; No. 2 at 24c.@24½c. on east side track; 25c.@25½c. in elevator. Barley quiet; only sample lots selling. Rye firm and slow; No. 2 at 62c., delivered. Whisky steady at 90c. Pork nominally lower; offered at $12 50, without buyers. Dry-salted Meats weak and easier; jobbing and order lots Packed Shoulders, 4½c.@4¾c.; Clear Rib, 6½c.@6¾c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c. Bacon—Nothing done. Lard nominal. Live Hogs dull at $3 75@$4. Cattle unchanged at $3@$6 for fair to extra. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Barley, 11,000 bushels Rye, 10,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Dec. 2.—Lake Imports—6,700 bbls. Flour, 33,900 bushels Wheat, 41,600 bushels Corn, 25,900 bushels Oats, 24,758 bushels Barley. Rail Shipments—24,218 bushels Wheat, 98,145 bushels Corn, 25,900 bushels Oats, 2,250 bushels Barley. Flour was dull; Western Spring sold at $7@$7 25; Amber, $8 50@$8 75; White, $9@$9 50; Bakers', $7@$7 75. Wheat was easier and quoted at: Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 33@$1 34; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 30; Michigan, $1 7⁄@$1 80; Red Winter, $1 50@$1 62. Corn was firmer; the sales were 30,000 bushels No. 2 at 49c. Oats quiet; sales No. 2 Toledo at 40c. Balance unchanged.

OSWEGO, Dec. 2.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 1,400 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber; Winter—$9 75 for White Winter; $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat firm, but quiet; sales, 2 cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 60; 2 cars Extra White Michigan at $2 05; prime White Canada held at $1 85@$1 88½. Corn dull; sales of 5,000 bushels on private terms; 1 car at 58c. Barley quiet; Bay Quinte nominally $1 03@$1 05. Corn-meal, $1 25 for Bolted, $1 24 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $18, Shipstuffs, $19, Middlings, $21, ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.—Flour in fair demand and firm at $7 35@$7 50. Wheat in fair demand and firm; Red, $1 52@$1 57. Corn in fair demand and higher; Old, 44c.; New, 41c. Rye steady at 68c.@70c. Oats unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter steady. Pork dull and nominal. Lard steady; Steam, 7¼c.; Kettle, 7½c. Bulk Meats dull and unchanged. Bacon dull and unchanged for Old; New Clear Rib Sides offered at 8c.; Clear Sides 8¼c. for next week. Green Meats dull; Shoulders, 4¼c.@4½c.; Sides, 5c. Hams, 6½c.@8¼c., as to weight. Live Hogs dull and unchanged at $3 65@$3 80; most of the sales at $3 75. Whisky firm at 88c.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 2.—Flour in moderate request; Extra Family, $6 25; A No. 1, $7 50; Fancy, $9 25. Grain dull and unchanged. Live Hogs firmer; extreme range, $3 80@$4 35; receipts for two days, 5,500. Pork quiet at $13. Bulk Meats in moderate demand at 4c. for Shoulders, 6c.@6¼c. for Sides in round lots; ¼c. higher packed. Bacon—None here. Green Meats quiet; sales of Hams from the block at 7¾c.; Shoulders held 3¾c.; Clear Ribs, 5¾c.; Clear Sides, 5¾c. Lard steady; choice Tierce, 8c.; kegs, 9c.; Steam, 7½c. Whisky firm at 88c.

TOLEDO, Dec. 2.—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand and higher; Amber Michigan, cash or December, $1 48@$1 50; No. 1 Red, $1 60@$1 61; No. 2 Red, $1 47½@$1 49½. Corn quiet; High Mixed, 38c.@38½c.; New, 36½c.; Low Mixed, new, 36c. Oats a shade better; No. 1 at 37½c.; No. 2 at 32½c.@32¾c. Clover-seed, $5 10@$5 25. Dressed Hogs, $5. Receipts—7,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 at $1 14½; No. 2 at $1 09½. Oats steady; No. 2 at 28c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 39c. Rye firm; No. 1 at 60c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Fall at 62c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—Cotton in fair demand, price nominal; Low Middling, 18c.; Middling, 18⅝c.@19c.; net receipts, 4,144 bales; gross, 5,320 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,508 bales; to the Continent, 3,019 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; last evening, 4,000 bales; stock, 140,179 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 2.—Flour in good demand at $6 25@$9 50. Corn dull and unsettled at 48c.@52c. Oats scarce and firm at 40c.@41c. Bulk Meats dull and drooping; Shoulders, 4¾c.; Clear Sides, 7c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Wheat dull. Rye nominal at 88c.@$1 for State, in store. Corn quiet; Western Mixed held at 64c. Barley quiet and steady.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Dec. 3, 1872: Nos. 513, 516, 502, 517, 875, 19½, 119, 89.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Leonard, J.—35, Gescheidt vs. Kuhn et al.; 39, Middleton vs. Manhattan Comp. Pipe Company; 45, Smith vs. Button; 49, Schwarzwalder vs. Hartman; 49, Pittman vs. Lynch.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—1321, Mitchell vs. Styles; 547, Courtney vs. Baker; 1627, Weiny vs. James O'Brien; 1551, Wood vs. Panama Railroad Company; 1839, Union National Bank of Pittsburg vs. Wheeler; 1827, Rhineberger vs. Reilly; 1349, Mann vs. Tallman; 1287, Fairfax vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad; 1891, McDowell vs. Merrifield; 1261, Julian vs. Synith; 1471, Howard vs. Synith; 131, Colton vs. Luyster; 981, Hege vs. Robertson; 1143, Bruff vs. Ward; 1665, Lathrop vs. Catherwood; 1255, Munday vs. Wendel.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—2187, Bishop et al vs. Sammetem et al.; 203, National State Bank, Elizabeth vs. Gernard; 77, Eaken vs. Baxter; 711, Howell vs. Brunswick; 761, Hamel vs. Bernard; 29½, Schaffer vs. Mayor of New-York; 3941, Leverich vs. Mayor of New-York; 723, Van Buel vs. Walk; 3829, Kenny vs. Hind; 639, Whelan vs. Gloucester; 1,164, O'Donnell vs. Martin; 1168, Fourth National Bank vs. Bale; 1359, Anderson vs. Turner; 1763, Caldwell vs. Weld; 1381, Carman vs. Kelly; 2045, Bennett vs. O'Brien; 2079, Flater vs. Buddensick; 2031, Morgan vs. Gardner; 2015, Milledgeville Manufacturing Company vs. Gerseman; 2123, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad vs. Frost.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Call opens at 11 o'clock.—770, Sheldon vs. O'Brien; 66½, Atlantic Steam-ship Company vs. Central American Transfer Company; 480, Maurice vs. Stearns; 534, McHaigh vs. Goodyear; 810, Williams vs. Neuninger; 12½, McLean vs. Mayor of New-York; 42, Bentz vs. Thurber; 296, Dawson vs. Ivestern; 1036, Bostwick vs. Gould; 1104, O'Donnell vs. White; 1220½, Howard vs. Faron; 1224, Howe vs. Cohalon; 1228, Lambert vs. Irebater; 1223½, Widmere vs. Storer; 1242, Duchess County Mutual Insurance Company vs. Bouck; 1258, Inchell vs. Johnson; 1258½, Snyder vs. Arnoux; 1260, Osgood vs. Carts; 1262, Quigley vs. Liverpool and London Globe Insurance Company; 1263, Mason vs. Thomas.

MARINE COURT—Part I.—Held by Shea, J.—644, Winkens vs. Steinecke; 796, Sellenererch vs. Jones; 677, Tox vs. Johnson; 1667, Morgan vs. Prime; 819, Burt vs. Church; 797, Wolfe vs. Maur; 780, Harrman vs. Kehoe; 787, Schaffer vs. Tunskey; 1074, Erler vs. Dreisgacker; 654, Hayton vs. Carpenter; 836, Schwartz vs. Hoffman; 414, Levy vs. White; 751, Collins vs. Meyer; 1101, Murphy vs. Lessorm.

MARINE COURT—Part II.—Adjourned until Monday, 9th.

MARINE COURT—Part III—Held by Curtis, J.—937, McKasson vs. Mavin; 938, Smith vs. Knapp; 939, Shine vs. The Staten Island Railroad Company; 941, McKinsel vs. Sullivan; 942, Jones vs. Baedler; 943, Kemping vs. O'Brien; 914, Smith vs. McNearney; 945, O'Connell vs. Ahern; 947, Goodwin vs. Eagle Manufacturing Company; 948, Raymond vs. Lucke; 949, Coffee vs. Mcswigan; 950, Delmonico vs. Lawton; 951, Loeb vs. Cornell; 952, Sloan vs. Cohen; 953, Eyre vs. Dornmetzer.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by Daly, Robinson and Loew, JJ.—33, White vs. Central Bank; 76, Smith vs. Boese; 103, McManus vs. Donohue; 118, Gillespie vs. The Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company; 119 Stewart vs. Muhaus; 129, Murray vs. Clarke; 130, Selsco vs. Atlantic Mail Co.; 135, Clark vs. Atlantic Mail Company; 136, Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. Frost; 143, Mullen vs. Brown.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—846, Hannon vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1225, Lynde vs. Looney; 1323, Fisk vs. Mars; 1673, Harlem vs. Oberndorf; 1684, Board of Commissioners of Excise vs. Yocken; 1676, Waetge vs. Mutual Life Insurance Co.; 1612, Beetch vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company; 1712, Shannon vs. Rielly; 108, Royal Insurance Company vs. Noble; 88, McCauley, Administratrix, vs. Gans; 809, Howell vs. Empire Fire Insurance Company; 1514, Burroyne vs. Demarest.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Held by Ingraham, J.—1, People vs. Lawson; 2, People vs. Stuyvesant; 3, People vs. Sollinger; 4, People vs. Schmidt; 5, People vs. Stiner; 6, People vs. Rantch et al.; 7, People vs. Kenny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—1, People vs. Bender; 2, People vs. Wood; 3, People vs. Dwyer; 4, People vs. Pangourn; 5, People vs. Doner; 6, People vs. Donaghue; 7, People vs. Toomey; 8, People vs. Oatman; 9, People vs. Casey; 10, People vs. Sproule; 11, People vs. Donegan; 12, People vs. Gorman; 13, People vs. White and Hopkins; 14, People vs. Sullivan; 15, People vs. Davis and Whelan; 16, People vs. Finder; 17, People vs. Smith; 18, People vs. Conklin; 19, People vs. Hugh.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 2.

LIABILITIES OF RAILROAD COMPANIES FOR ACTS OF THEIR AGENTS.

Thomas Hamilton vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company.—This was an appeal from a verdict of $500, obtained against defendant in favor of plaintiff, as damages for having been ejected from one of defendant's cars, by the conductor, for non-payment of fare. On the trial the jury became satisfied that plaintiff's fare had been paid, and, under instructions of the Judge that they had a right to assess exemplary as well as compensatory damages, returned the verdict, from which the appeal was taken. For defendant it was claimed that the six cents' fare was the limit of damages. In delivering the opinion of the Court, affirming the original judgment, Judge Freedman holds, in relation to the liability of the Company for the acts of its servants, that, as the conductor was under instructions to put off passengers in case of refusal to pay fare or to produce a transfer ticket, the Company is liable to a passenger for any abuse of the authority thus conferred and for injuries resulting to a passenger from any error of judgment or mistake of fact by the conductor, as well as for such as result from a negligent or reckless performance of his duty; that in assessing such compensation the jury had an undoubted right to take into consideration plaintiff's physical and mental pain and suffering, and damages for such injuries are compensatory, and not exemplary or punitive in their character; that, beyond that, the jury had a right to add exemplary damages to an extent calculated to prevent a recurrence of such an assault and battery.

The Canal Debt of Indiana—Queer Complications.

From the Chicago Tribune, Nov. 30.

Nearly forty years ago the State of Indiana engaged extensively in the work of building canals, issuing bonds therefor with a reckless liberality which was only arrested by the refusal to take them. Ten or fifteen years later, the State having in the meantime suspended paying interest, a compromise was effected with the creditors, whereby new bonds for one-half the original debt were issued, and the canal and its revenues were pledged to the creditors to pay the other half. Mr. John W. Garrett, at present President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is the owner of $40,000 of the original bonds, and refused to accept the settlement then made. Since then the State has paid its share of the debt represented by the new bonds, but the canal has proved to be valueless to the creditors, who had accepted the mortgage on its revenues. Mr. Garrett has recently obtained judgment against the State for the amount of the bonds held by him, and was about to sell the canal under execution. To prevent this, the Governor of Indiana convened the Legislature, in order to have the sum appropriated to pay him. Had the canal been thus taken away from the creditors, the State would have again become liable for the other half of the old debt, which now amounts to about $20,000,000. As a further protection, an amendment to the State Constitution has been submitted to the people, in which any recognition or payment of that debt is peremptorily prohibited.

Salmon Fishing on the Western Coast.

From the San Francisco Alta, Nov. 25.

The business of canning and curing salmon is steadily increasing in importance on our coast, but it is yet in its infancy. All the larger streams opening in the ocean, from the Golden Gate northward to Sitka, abound with them; but in most of the rivers no fish are caught save for immediate consumption. It is said that the most palatable varieties resort to the rivers of Washington Territory, between Shoalwater Bay and Cape Flattery, but the Columbia has a larger supply than any other one river, and it has also the most extensive fisheries. About 350,000 salmon, weighing 5,000,000 pounds as prepared for the market, were taken there in the last season, from April to July inclusive. Half were canned and half salted. The canned salmon is sold for more than twice as much as the salted. Eel River has, we believe, taken the lead in curing salmon in California, but the fishing at the mouth of the Klamath, now neglected, will in a few years become valuable.

Criminals Disposed Of.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer opened for the December Term yesterday. The Grand Jury were sworn in and charged. Pleas of guilty were entered by Charles Newton, attempt at grand larceny, State Prison for two years and six months; Thomas Cobb, manslaughter in the third degree, State Prison four years; James Hayden, grand larceny, State Prison two years and six months; Arthur Keefe, grand larceny, State Prison four years. John Smith and James Tully, for murder of Gustave Brown, in June last, were acquitted.

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Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any dance, such as the REDOWA WALTZ, GLIDE WALTZ, &c. For days and hours, send or call for circulars.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES FLEMING, individually, and as the firm of JAMES FLEMING & CO., bankrupt. Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 25th day of November, 1872, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of James Fleming, individually, and as the firm of James Fleming & Co., of the City of New-York, in said District, who was on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1872, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
JAMES CHAMBERS, Assignee,
d3-law3wTu* No. 37 Warren-st.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1872.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN M. ENGLAND, of Clinton, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.
n26-law3wTu*

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL BUSINESS MEN, THE WORLD over, should each provide themselves with Prof. DALTON'S NEW PATENT ANTI-ACID BANK CHECK PROTECTOR, an atomic mineral compound, in pencil form, for convenience of use, to prevent fraudulent alteration of amounts of checks, drafts, &c., &c. Price ₱ Pencil, $5 each, which will protect 5,000 or more checks, &c., or $50 per dozen. Send for circular to D. DALTON, Sr., Chemist, Post-office Lock-Box P, or to the care of S. McClean & Co., Bankers, Pittsburgh, Penn., to whom, with hundreds of others, I refer, and they recommend my patent Protector as superior, for general use, to all puncturing and other machines, as well as acid detectors, &c., used by the U. S. Treasury Department.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., HAS REmoved his private hospital to the vicinity of his residence, No. 42 Fifth-av. Spacious apartments and competent nurses are provided for those who require careful dietetics or constant surgical attendance. Specialty: The more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera; Hernia and its radical cure; Stricture and its associate disease, Irritability of the Bladder; Varicocele, Hemorrhoids; Fistula and its consequences. Consultations at Dr. D.'s residence from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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By LOUISA M. ALCOTT, author of "Little Women." Being the Second Volume of "Aunt Jo's Scrap-Bag." With illustrations. Price, $1.

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PROPOSALS.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY PAY OFFICE, NO. 29 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on the seventh (7th) day of December, 1872, for the supply of one hundred thousand (100,000) pounds of Fresh Beef and one hundred thousand (100,000) pounds of Fresh Vegetables, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and Station, as required.

The beef must be of good quality, and equal to the grade necessary to make the best mess beef, and be delivered in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters. The vegetables must be of the best quality the market affords, and the beef and vegetables must be offered for by the pound.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one quarter the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which reservation will not be paid until the contract is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and the Department reserves the right to reject any proposal unless the responsibility of the guarantors is certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside, and unless satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles he offers to supply is furnished with the proposal, as well as to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

It is to be understood that the contract will expire at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, without regard to the quantities which may have been delivered, and, in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered before that date, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full, at the option of the department.

J. O. BRADFORD,
Pay-Director United States Navy.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Nov. 5, 1872.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Dec. 5, for a lease to the Government for three years, from the 1st of February next, of a fire-proof building or buildings connected, for the appraisement of merchandise at this port.

In the said buildings there will be required 80,000 superficial square feet for storage, the ceilings to be not less than ten feet high, and the floors clear and unobstructed, except by supporting columns and piers.

In addition to the above there will be required 65,000 superficial square feet for examination rooms and offices, as follows:

- 12 Examination Rooms, 40 by 100 feet each.
- 1 Examination Room, 30 by 50 feet.
- 1 Examination Room, 25 by 50 feet.
- 2 Examination Rooms, 25 by 40 feet each.
- 1 Examination Room, 20 by 30 feet.
- 2 Examination Rooms, 15 by 25 feet each.
- 1 Examination Room, 15 by 20 feet.
- 3 Offices, 25 feet square each.
- 34 Offices, 15 feet square each.
- 2 offices, 25 by 50 feet each.
- 8 offices, 8 by 12 feet each.

The examination rooms and offices to be well lighted and ventilated; two receiving doors and four delivery doors required, and sufficient steam-power to heat the entire building and operate five elevator engines.

Proposals for the lease of stores containing substantially the same or equivalent accommodations will be considered.

C. A. ARTHUR, Collector.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TENDERS FOR CARS.

The Directors of the above Company desire tenders for the following cars, provided early delivery can be had:

- 50 Double-deck cars.
- 100 Stock cars.
- 200 Box cars.
- 100 Flat cars.
- 50 Standard "Blue line" cars.

Sealed tenders marked "Tender for Cars," and addressed to the undersigned, are invited on or before the 7th of December, 1872.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.
GENERAL OFFICES, HAMILTON, Nov. 29, 1872.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE 4TH-AV. IMPROVEMENT. OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for work on the 4th-av. improvement between 49th and 79th sts., will be received by the undersigned at this office until 2 o'clock of Dec. 16, 1872. Plans, specifications, and blank proposals will be ready on and after the 29th inst.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
A. W. CRAVEN,
EDWARD H. TRACY,
J. C. BUCKHOUT,
Board of Engineers 4th-av. Improvement.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of New-York, City and County of New-York.—J. AUGUSTUS PAGE, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. MORRIS and KATE C., his wife, IDA W. MORRIS KIEGAN and WILLIAM P. BROCK, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 152 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 8, 1872.
C. GOEPP, Plaintiff's Attorney,
n19-law6wTu* No. 152 Broadway, New-York.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1872.

IN PURSUANCE OF A REQUISITION from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 22, 1872, the stockholders of the Star Fire Insurance Company are required to pay the sum of $50 000 in cash, being twenty-five per cent on the capital stock, at the office of the Company, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December, 1872, to make good the deficiency of the capital, impaired by reason of the Boston fire, and in case of failure of any stockholder to pay said assessment at or before the time above named, his stock will be reduced twenty-five per cent. of its par value.
NICHOLAS C. MILLER, President
JOHN R. FLANAGAN, Vice-President.
JAS. M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1872.

IN PURSUANCE OF A REQUISITION from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1872, the stockholders of the STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York are required to pay the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, in cash, being SEVENTY-FIVE per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 117 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of December, 1872, to make good the deficiency of the capital, impaired by reason of the Boston fire.
WILLIAM CRIPPS, President.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 3, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern, Miss K. Rogers.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUND THE CLOCK—Mrs. John Wood, Miss Emma Howson, Mr. John Brougham.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ROMEO AND JULIET—Miss Neilson, Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Wheelock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—KENILWORTH—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mlle. Diani, Mr. Fiske.

BARNUM'S.—MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, and HIPPODROME. Day and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Reed.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE by Mr. H. M. Stanley. Subject—"Life in Central Africa."

THIRTEENTH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—LECTURE by Prof. S. J. Sedgwick on "Echo Canyon."

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Speaker BLAINE has lost not a moment of time in demanding an investigation into the infamous charges trumped up against him, during the recent canvass, by the "Liberal Republican" organs. He called Mr. S. S. COX to the chair as Speaker *pro tempore*, and moved for a committee of five to investigate the charges connected with the *Credit Mobilier*. Mr. BLAINE informed the House that he had requested Mr. COX to appoint a majority of Democrats on the Committee, which certainly does not look like the act of a man who dreads "exposure." The public never believed the charges against Speaker BLAINE, but there is no knowing when they may be revived, and the plan of "not replying" to personal calumnies, unfortunately, does not always answer. Speaker BLAINE has, therefore, taken what is clearly the right course in demanding an investigation. The "Liberal Republicans" circulated many calumnies during the campaign, and they were all proved to be false. The result of the inquiry into the accusations against Mr. BLAINE will amply justify the public confidence in his character. The people have little to gain by seeing one of their most faithful servants maligned.

Gen. HARTRANFT was very unjustly attacked during the Presidential canvass, and we took up the cudgels for him more than once, and still believe him to be an honest and a capable man. We have no doubt whatever that he will make a good Governor, and certainly he has not lost the confidence of the people of Pennsylvania since the October election. A "minor topic" which appeared in these columns the other day, seems to have been regarded in some quarters as a reflection upon Gen. HARTRANFT. If it did so reflect upon him, we think it was an injustice. Let every man have a fair trial. Gen. HARTRANFT was a gallant soldier during the war, and he satisfactorily disproved every electioneering charge brought against his conduct subsequent to that period. It is not fair to censure him upon grounds which are not and cannot be generally understood by the public outside the city of Philadelphia.

Judge FANCHER was appointed by Gov. HOFFMAN to fill the place rendered vacant on the Bench of the Supreme Court by the removal of Judge BARNARD. Since his appointment, his decisions have been narrowly watched by lawyers and laymen, and the result has been to convince people that Gov. HOFFMAN made a judicious selection. Yesterday, Judge FANCHER delivered an opinion upon an application made for a stay of proceedings in the case of HENRY ROGERS, a murderer. The case was a very aggravated one, and there was no just ground for interfering with the verdict of the jury or the sentence of the Judge. But Judge PRATT, of Brooklyn, has shown us that a murderer may be let off on any flimsy pretext, and therefore we are all the more indebted to any Judge who will do his duty regardless of the "influences" brought to bear upon him. Judge FANCHER has denied the writ of error, and has left the law to take its course upon ROGERS, who will consequently be executed next Friday. Inflexibility in justice is a quality we have not been accustomed to see on the Bench of late, (except, perhaps, in Recorder HACKETT's Court,) and Judge FANCHER deserves the thanks of the public for doing his best to check the mania for murder which has broken out in the community.

According to a Baltimore telegram, the name of ex-Senator HENDRICKS, of Indiana, finds most favor among the Democratic or Liberal Republican electors who will be called upon to-morrow to cast their votes for some one for President, as a substitute for HORACE GREELEY. That the candidate selected will be a Democrat is altogether probable; for, although the Democratic Party had no representative of their own on the national ticket in the late campaign, yet the great bulk of the support which the ticket received came from them. It has been suggested that the electors cast their votes for Gen. GRANT, in the interest of reconciliation and good feeling; but it does not seem likely, at this moment, that the suggestion will be heeded. As nearly all the electors chosen on the Liberal Republican ticket are Democrats, it is probable that they will select a man from their own party to fill the vacancy on the ticket caused by the death of Mr. GREELEY. Whether Senator HENDRICKS or some other man is picked out to receive the "barren honor," is of no importance whatever, except as indicating the preference of the Democracy, and possibly foreshadowing the candidate of that party at the next Presidential election.

Among the bills that passed the last Legislature, and still remain unsigned in the hands of Gov. HOFFMAN, were a bill to reorganize the Emigrant Commission of this City, and a bill to create a Health Department for the City of Brooklyn. The reason they failed to meet the Governor's approval was that they were likely to lessen the patronage of the anti-Administration Party in the Presidential campaign just closed. That reason no longer exists; and, as the people decided at the late election to give the Republican Party a new lease of power, it would seem incumbent upon Gov. HOFFMAN to gracefully acquiesce in the result, and sign the bills passed by their representatives. In the case of the Brooklyn Health bill there is a special reason for action on the part of the Governor, arising out of the death of the Health Officer Dr. COCHRAN. Brooklyn has now no Health Department worthy of the name, and, by signing the bill passed last Winter, the Governor would avoid the delay that must result from turning the matter over to the next Legislature, which would be sure to pass the same bill, or some other one, for organizing a Health Department in that city.

The statement of the Treasury Department, which we publish this morning, comes promptly, as usual, and shows a decrease in the public debt during November of $1,198,229 82—making the total decrease since President GRANT was inaugurated of $364,895,229 69. These are facts which tell more in favor of the Administration than all the articles that could be written in newspapers.

The citizens of Washington Territory, at the recent election, voted down the question submitted to them whether a convention should be called to frame a constitution with a view to applying for admission into the Union as a State. It may be inferred from this, either that the people of the Territory are not anxious to be admitted as a State, or that they have no confidence in being able to convince Congress of their right to admission. The census of 1870 shows the population of Washington Territory to have been, at that time, 23,955. This is less than one-fifth of the number requisite, under the present apportionment, to entitle a State to one member of Congress. There are already two States on the Pacific slope—Nevada and Oregon—whose population does not fairly entitle them to a representative in Congress, and it speaks well for the people of Washington Territory that they evince no disposition to claim admission as a State before their time.

Our sidewalks, especially in the quarters of wholesale trade and near Washington Market, have been too long and too openly obstructed by the goods and parcels of private persons. These obstructions are a great nuisance to the public, and, being, for the most part, in plain violation of law, we hope the Bureau of Incumbrances, or whatever department of the City Government may be charged with the duty, will speedily take effective measures to enforce the law. There is scarcely a business street in the City where material may not be found for the employment of any energy the officers may be inclined to exert in this direction.

The prevailing tone of the Texan Press evinces a disposition to discover or to manufacture some kind of a pretext for the commencement of hostilities between the United States and Mexico. The Commissioners appointed by the United States Government to investigate alleged Mexican outrages on the Rio Grande, are said to have reported that Americans residing on the banks of that river, in a distance of 500 miles above the mouth, have suffered in damages to the extent of $30,000,000 from Mexican raids. We venture to assert that this is more than the entire personal property of the victims of the raids was ever worth. One newspaper, in calling for additional appropriations from Congress to continue these investigations, does not scruple to say that they "will end in piling up a debt against Mexico that *may form a pretext* for the extension of American authority beyond the Rio Grande." If our Government has substantial grievances to complain of, or solid claims to make against Mexico, it is right that we should demand a settlement, even at the risk of hostilities; but the people of the North will decidedly object to having the nation precipitated into another war with Mexico to gratify the restlessness of fillibusters and outlaws, or to promote the interests of land-speculators.

President Grant's Fourth Message.

Nothing could be more plain and businesslike than the Message the President sent to Congress yesterday. Not in the last twenty years have any of our Chief Magistrates been able to review the condition of the country, without touching on many questions calculated to excite political animosities. President GRANT has always performed the duty laid on him by the Constitution, of frankly recommending such measures as he deems to be necessary, and he has never shrunk from an avowal of opinion because it would arouse opposition. He does not double any awkward corners in the present Message. Its explanation of the condition of our national affairs, at home and abroad, may reasonably gratify the people, while its recommendations—simple and practical as they are—are sure to command respectful and attentive consideration.

The President is able to present a very satisfactory statement of our foreign relations. Not only have our difficulties with England been settled in a friendly manner, but this settlement leaves us without a difference of any magnitude with any other foreign nation. We feel just indignation concerning the continued misrule of the Spaniards in Cuba. Venezuela does not pay some of our claims so promptly as is desirable. Bands of cattle thieves harass our citizens on the Rio Grande. These statements, not of overwhelming importance in themselves, but necessary to be made in a general review of the situation, serve to bring out in the strongest possible light the freedom of the country from all grave entanglements.

Domestic affairs are equally clear of causes for disquietude of any kind. The gigantic civil war, closed less than eight years ago, makes no mark on the President's review of the nation, except as regards a slight increase in the expenses of the Department of Justice caused by the cost of quelling the Kuklux. The recommendations of the President relate solely to the progress of the country in prosperity and the arts of peace. Even the suggestions touching the army—a subject concerning which Gen. GRANT goes into considerable detail—have, as their principal object, the advancement of science and commerce, while the recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy—which are approved—are still more largely of this character. The President very judiciously recommends a vigorous letting alone of financial legislation, in order that the effect of recent reductions and modifications may be fairly tested. He also treats the only very radical suggestion emanating from his Cabinet—that of Mr. CRESWELL for a postal telegraph—very gingerly, contenting himself with advising a Commission of Inquiry, and shrewdly hinting that Congress cannot be expected to make much headway in such an important innovation during a short session. Gen. GRANT evidently thinks, however, that no session need be too short to completely and unconditionally abolish the franking privilege, with "its glaring and costly abuses."

The President also refers, temperately but hopefully, to his efforts to reform the civil service. It is evident that he has not bound himself to any specific measure, and equally evident that he has no idea of abandoning or modifying the purpose of the measures he is now putting into operation. He points out the necessity of Congressional action to make any reform permanent. While willing to do his part, he cannot do all. If Congress desires frankly to aid him, it now has the opportunity, and, if the people wish Congress to do so, it is for them to let their representatives know it. Gen. GRANT will enforce no policy—not even a good one—against the popular will, and the responsibility of sustaining or embarrassing the reform now rests with the public.

On the whole, the Congress to which the Message is addressed has a gratifying prospect before it. It has just reassembled after a political canvass, participated in by all its ablest members, resulting in a magnificent victory for the party in the majority. At the last session much time was consumed in debate—especially in the Senate—which might well have been dispensed with. The Fenton and Schurz clique aired their own grievances to the utter neglect of important business. Senators like Mr. CONKLING, Mr. EDMUNDS, Mr. MORTON and Mr. SHERMAN, were obliged to devote to the duty of defending the administration of the Republican Party, unjustly assailed, time that they would have much preferred to give to the task of legitimate legislation. This duty was well performed; it has been resumed before the people; and the verdict is one of cordial approval. Congress can now turn to the many subjects requiring attention. The session is, relatively, a short one; but it is long enough for much good work, and, following the sensible example set by the President, we have no doubt that a great deal can be done which the country will accept with approbation.

The Recent Ministerial Crisis in France.

With the full text before us of the message delivered by M. THIERS before the French Assembly, on Nov. 14, it is not difficult to understand the stormy debates and the ministerial crisis which have followed it. Three-fourths of the message are innocent enough in tone and substance. It begins by congratulating the country on continued tranquillity, and two of its opening paragraphs are devoted to the recognition of the hand of Divine Providence in the late bountiful harvest, and in the rapid revival of the energies of France. The fact of M. THIERS being a reputed disciple of VOLTAIRE, gives to these latter passages a notable kind of prominence. Then there is some very natural jubilation over the surprising success of the great loan. It is quite true, as M. THIERS puts it, that the loan of July was the most gigantic financial operation ever attempted, and that there is no previous example of a nation making a single demand for seven hundred millions of dollars, and getting in reply a subscription equal to eight milliards six hundred millions of dollars. The subscribers, of course, as M. THIERS admits, could never have paid up any such sum, but made large bids so that they might secure a fair share of the allotments. It is something, however, for France to be able to claim that a sum equal to the available commercial capital of the world was offered to her. Still more to the purpose is the fact, that, on the day when the message was delivered, half the enormous loan, or $375,000,000, had already been paid into the Treasury.

M. THIERS finds also reasonable subjects for congratulation in the comparative ease with which the agents of the Government have effected the transfer of the vast sums required to pay the German indemnity, in the absence of monetary disturbance, or of violent fluctuations of exchange, which have marked the enormous purchases of bills for export to Germany, and in the success with which the notes of the Bank of France, though occupying the position of a forced legal-tender, have been kept from depreciation below their nominal value. Then, again, M. THIERS is able to point to an enormous increase—$157,000,000—in the French commerce of 1872, and to congratulate the country that, for the first time in many years, no "supplementary credits" will be required to make up for the excess of expenditure over revenue. Considering that the budget for 1872 amounted to $467,000,000, this is no slight testimony, making all due allowance for stocks depleted by war, to the force of the reviving energy of France. While on this subject M. THIERS takes occasion to remind the tax-paying community and their representatives that for 1873 he will need a trifling increase of revenue, making up the rather formidable total of $481,000,000, being about $182,000,000 more than the appropriations made for the Government of the United States during the same year. As to the ability of some 36,000,000 of people to raise, in addition to their local taxes, this enormous sum, President THIERS has no misgivings. In fact, he cheerily assures his audience and the country at large, that "the financial situation is as satisfactory as could be expected or desired after the years which have recently been passed through."

All these statements, as we have already hinted, were little calculated to fan political excitement, however much the accuracy of the data on which they were based might have been disputed. The true occasion of the party turmoil which has followed M. THIERS' message, is to be found in the concluding application he makes of his facts. He works his way up to this application with all the skill of a practiced rhetorician, and amplifies it with a frankness and energy which entitles him to the praise of being a great statesman. Here is his argument in brief: "All these splendid results of which I have just spoken, all this reviving commerce, restored credit and elasticity of revenue—all these are due to the fact that social order has been firmly maintained. And to what are you indebted for this maintenance of order? To the Republic and the Republic only, to a form of government which has been a bugbear to many good people, but which is gradually identifying itself with the habits, the opinions, and the hopes of the majority of Frenchmen." He added—and here we quote the exact words of M. THIERS—"Events have given France the Republic. To go back to its ultimate causes, for the purpose of discussing and deciding about them, would now be an enterprise as dangerous as useless. The Republic exists; it is the legal government of the country. To attempt to change it would cause a new revolution—the most formidable of any we have experienced. Do not waste time in proclaiming what is established, but employ your time in lending it the character which is most desirable and necessary."

It is not difficult to understand why the Monarchists should have received these words—which, by the way, were softened down in delivery—as if an avalanche had fallen upon them. The majority of the Assembly, though representing a minority in the country, thought that it rested with them to declare when the provisional was at an end, and when the definitive order of things was to begin. "Gentlemen, the people of France have settled this question for you. Your Count of CHAMBORD or your Count of PARIS is as dead as LOUIS XVIII." Such was practically the statement of the once devoted Orleanist, who has outlived prejudices and prepossessions, and who is determined to prove that, though technically the delegate of a sovereign Assembly, he is also President of a constitutional Republic. The clear perception which M. THIERS' message affords of a line of policy equally beneficial to France and to the cause of popular liberty all over the world, enables us to cordially sympathize with the determination he has expressed to maintain the trust which has been committed to him, in virtue of the popular will, which even a "sovereign" Assembly cannot much longer disregard.

Literary Lectures.

The example of authors giving lectures, first set in this country by EMERSON and WHIPPLE, and afterward copied by THACKERAY and DICKENS, has a following this season more numerous than ever, and one that will certainly be memorable for variety and brilliancy. We have been unable to agree with Mr. FROUDE as regards the direct influence of his lectures, but, as regards their stirring up of thought and their general stimulus to intellectual activity, Mr. FROUDE's lectures have certainly done good service, and of a sort for which we have a right to be grateful. Of lighter texture and theme, the efforts of Mr. FROUDE's countrymen, Messrs. EDMUND YATES and GEORGE MACDONALD, have served to complete the curious spectacle of three English literary men lecturing in New-York at the same time. Our public have long been made familiar with the sight of their own novelists and essayists mounting the rostrum. Besides the names mentioned, those of Mr. G. W. CURTIS, Dr. O. W. HOLMES, and others will be remembered as early and prosperous laborers in the same way, and the long roll of our various Mercantile Library Associations, beginning with that of the Metropolis, and extending throughout the country, show how diligently the work is being followed up by able writers of the day.

One strong encouragement to lecturing, as a matter of regular business, is naturally found, in our time, in the swiftness and certainty of transit from point to point. Mr. BRET HARTE, for example, whose opening essays have proved highly fortunate, is advertised to lecture to-night, Dec. 3, in Philadelphia. For to-morrow night his name is up for a lecture in Albany. The next night, for aught we know, he may be heard in Buffalo. Times are changed since poor Mr. GREELEY had to give a round sum for a conveyance to meet an engagement to lecture in default of a broken-down stage. Even when Dr. LARDNER first held forth here, the idea of lecturing from night to night, unless in closely contiguous cities, was quite unknown. The utilization of increased facilities for travel in this way is of entirely modern growth. It is one of the many advantages brought with current development, and it is one to be prized; for if a man has a message worth hearing, the more who hear it, and the sooner they hear it, the better. We are occasionally told that it is as well to read what an author has written as to hear him pronounce it. There is no doubt that it is sometimes a great deal better. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and success or failure in this field is of swift and absolute demonstration. In happy cases—cases, that is, where literary talent is seconded by the graces of delivery—there may be peculiar advantages about the lecture which most people can heartily enjoy. There is the personal magnetism of the lecturer, to add to the sympathy begotten of a common enjoyment, and to the deeper force and emphasis with which important points strike the ear than the eye. These help to make the difference between hearing a choice literary passage in congenial company, and consuming it by one's self, something like that between eating a good dinner in solitary state, and in the society of agreeable friends. Another element of profit is suggested by the common experience with SHAKESPEARE's plays; which is, that, given a really fine actor, most people see far more of the beauty and meaning of the poet on hearing his text pronounced from the stage, than in reading it in the closet.

It appears that the reading novelists in America are soon to be reinforced by Mr. WILKIE COLLINS, and it is even whispered that "George Eliot" will not be far behind him. That gifted woman would doubtless create a stir here commensurate with the intellectual rank of her works, and the author of the *Woman in White* will assuredly not lack warm popular appreciation. Female lecturers have taken the field here with good success, and, not to name political speakers, Mrs. LEONOWENS, the "Governess at the Court of Siam," Miss LILLIAN EDGARTON, and others may be named, who have made connected series of engagements to lecture this season, and are now filling them with marked acceptance and profit. The truth is, that what may be termed the "Lyceum Audience" of the United States is an exceedingly large one. It includes nearly all who do not care to go to theatres, and also, at times, nearly all who do; and lecturers who have something fresh and bright to say, and who know how to say it, are sure of a hearty welcome here let their sex or country be what they may.

Charity Swindlers.

The swindlers who have continued for so many years to live upon what is known as the "charity dodge," have already begun their Winter campaign. The practice of these men has invariably been to personally solicit alms of benevolently-disposed citizens, under the false pretense of being the agents of the best known of our local charities. Indeed, so well have they worked in this particular field, that comparatively few persons have entertained a suspicion of their real character. Among the dupes ladies have nearly always been largely in the majority, although complaints from them have not been so numerous as from the other sex. The directors of charitable institutions had better understand at once that the sooner the system of sending collectors from house to house is abolished the better, if they wish to see the swindlers referred to either bought to justice or deterred from a further pursuit of their calling. Communication with former patrons can be easily made by letter, requesting that contributions may be sent direct to the offices designated for that purpose. It is to be hoped that the ladies and gentlemen who have heretofore been in the habit of giving freely to the poor, will discourage the personal canvass plan, now that they have it in their power to assist in the breaking up of a gang of scoundrels, some of the members of which, it is said, have been enabled, from the proceeds of their labors, to live in well-furnished houses, drive fast horses, and provide themselves with pews in the fashionable churches of New-York and Brooklyn.

MINOR TOPICS.

The past fortnight has been one of unusual danger at sea. A violent cyclone has traversed the entire North Atlantic, and vessels which have passed through it, or even along its outer edge, have suffered severely. It was this storm which wrecked the steamer *Carolina*, and the two sailing-vessels, the crews of which were rescued by the *Batavia* and the *Baltic;* and we may be sure that we shall yet learn of other, and probably worse, disasters caused by the same tempest. There have, moreover, been a succession of gales along our coast, that of Saturday being especially noticeable. On Sunday morning, a schooner of five hundred tons foundered in the outer bay, just inside of Sandy Hook, and three of her crew, who were rescued by a tug the next morning, endured frightful sufferings from cold and exposure. The loss of the schooner was wholly due to the violence of the wind and waves, her centre-board being carried away, and the vessel thrown on her beam-ends in the part of the bay where she had plenty of sea-room, and was in no danger of going ashore. The Winter has set in with unwonted rigor at sea, and underwriters will probably find the present season an unprofitable one.

The new line of street-cars running through Twenty-third-street begins active operations this week, and promises to avoid some of the annoyances to which passengers on other lines are subjected. For instance, the cars are smaller than those we have been accustomed to see; they are without the platform, on which pickpockets are in the habit of plying their trade, and the fares are collected by the driver—there being no conductor—in a way which prevents the Company from loss by the dishonesty of which many car conductors are said to be guilty. We may accept these changes as improvements, though if the crowding of the cars could be entirely prevented, and if the drivers received wages upon which they could live, the public would be better satisfied. Perhaps the new Company has decided to pay its men something in compensation for the loss of all opportunity to "knock down" fares. Certainly, if its managers are intelligent men, they must be aware that the conduct of older companies, in paying drivers and conductors so little that they must starve or steal, is placing a premium upon dishonesty.

While every one is satisfied with the progress which is daily being made in the building of the Brooklyn bridge, it should not be forgotten that this bridge alone will not suffice for the daily wants of New-York and Long Island. A bill to incorporate a company, which proposed to build a bridge from New-York to Blackwell's Island, and thence to Long Island City, was introduced into the last Legislature, but nothing has latterly been heard of this project. This bridge would be a great relief to the upper part of the City, as well as to the farmers of Long Island, and it could be built without either the difficulties of engineering, or the immense expense which attend the building of the Brooklyn bridge. Moreover, if Blackwell's Island were thus connected with the New-York shore, the public institutions, which now make the most beautiful spot in the vicinity of the City a home for thieves, lunatics and small-pox patients, would naturally be removed elsewhere, and the value of property on the island would be trebled at once. The Blackwell's Island bridge is a certainty of the future, but the sooner it is built the better, both for New-York City and Long Island.

Unprotected travelers should not fail to take warning from the sad fate of the New-Yorker who recently fell a victim to the blandishments of an artful female and her male confederate. Having allowed himself to be inveigled into taking a seat by the side of the woman, he was fully prepared to join his new friends in a sip of sherry, taken from their private bottle. That drink settled him immediately into a profound sleep, which is quite enjoyable in railway traveling; but this poor gentleman could not be awakened, and so was put off at New-Haven, where he regained consciousness some hours afterward, to find that he had been robbed of his overcoat and all his money. The man and woman have not yet been found, we are informed, to which we may add that they are not likely to be heard of again, except in connection with drugging and robbing some other susceptible traveler. This particular form of rascality having the charm of novelty, will probably be extensively practiced, and thus give additional zest to railroad traveling by adding a new danger to its already numerous hazards.

It is so seldom we can find occasion to commend anything said or done by Gov. WALKER, of Virginia, that we are the more ready to indorse the sensible views he lately expressed in a public meeting upon the need of immigration to that State. His idea that an official volume should be published by the State, giving full and accurate information of her resources and advantages, is one deserving encouragement, and we hope to see it carried into practical effect. No State can be made more inviting, in all respects, to the immigrant than the Old Dominion, and if, after general knowledge is given of her capabilities, those who may settle there are received with generous confidence and treated with justice, it will not be long before Virginia will enter upon an era of prosperity such as she has never known. It is one of the most encouraging signs of the times that this idea is at last assuming a practical form with the lately dominant class at the South.

That the era of chivalry is past in Virginia was plainly demonstrated the other day in the Farmers' Convention, at Petersburg. While those assembled were in quiet pursuit of agricultural knowledge, an irate editor entered and demanded an apology of an unreasonable farmer, who had found fault with the published report of a previous day's proceedings. The apology being refused, the farmer was invited "outside the hall," and, the invitation being declined, we are told the editor "attempted to pull him out, when bystanders interfered, and prevented Mr. C. from being chastised." Then both parties apologized and explained, and the affair reached this lame conclusion, no doubt to the intense disappointment of the assembled farmers, who had good reason to expect something more vigorous. But there was not a hint of pistols, and no reference to the "satisfaction usual among gentlemen." It is evident from this incident that when the South is fully established in the new order of things, "personal difficulties" are to be managed in the Pickwickian fashion which has become usual among matter-of-fact people.

The election of GEORGE Q. CANNON, an avowed polygamist, as the Delegate to represent Utah in Congress is construed by the "Gentile Press" of that Territory as indicating a design on the part of BRIGHAM YOUNG to test the constitutionality of the act of Congress of 1862, against polygamy, and in so doing postpone, if possible, any further prosecutions of violators of the law in the Territory.

From a discovery just made in the town of West Chester, there is good reason to believe that some heavy swindling of the tax-payers has been going on there within the past two years. On looking over the books in the Town Clerk's office, it was found that the leaves containing a record of the proceedings of the Board of Auditors, from June to December, 1870, had been removed; but by whom, or for what purpose, does not yet appear quite plain. The impression so far created in the public mind, as may well be supposed, is not very favorable to the Town Clerk, so that the sooner he "rises to explain" the better it may be for himself—that is, if he can prove that the mutilation was not made either with his sanction or connivance.

The Industrial Fair lately held at Newark, N. J., appears to have been a great success. The stockholders have been reimbursed, and a small balance remains, which, it is understood, is to be used as the nucleus of a fund for future operations. This result is all the more satisfactory insomuch that it seems to have been expected by no one. The manufacturers, who at first held aloof from the enterprise, were its most earnest supporters toward the close of the exhibition. They are now in favor of having it established on a basis similar to that of the American Institute, and it is more than probable that their wish will be carried into effect. Industrial Fairs have interest for almost every body, but they have an especial value from their tendency to promote the inventive genius of mechanics. For this reason, if for no other, they ought to be encouraged in all the manufacturing towns throughout the country.

THE TREASURY.

Annual Report of Secretary Boutwell—Receipts and Expenditures of the Country for the Fiscal Year—The Public Debt and its Reduction—Foreign Commerce.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 2, 1872.

SIR: Whatever degree of success has attended the administration of the Treasury Department during the year is due largely to the ability and fidelity of the officers and clerks of the several bureaus and divisions. There have been some exceptions to the general good conduct of the working force, but the number of these will not be thought large when it is known that more than 3,000 persons are employed in Washington, of whom nearly 1,400 are constantly engaged in handling coin, notes, and money securities of the Government. Many of these persons are paid fair wages for the services rendered, but others who fill places of great responsibility are not by any means adequately compensated. Officers and clerks of known ability and established reputation are frequently drawn away by offers of better pay elsewhere. This competition will leave the business of the Department finally in the hands of the less valuable part of its officers. A sense of justice leads me to recommend an increase of salaries of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury. Since my last annual report the business of negotiating two hundred million of five per cent. bonds, and the redemption of two hundred million of six per cent. five-twenty bonds, has been completed, and the accounts have been settled by the accounting officers of the Treasury. Further negotiations of five per cent. bonds can now be made upon the basis of the former negotiation. I think it expedient, as a means of giving additional value to the bonds authorized by the Funding act of July 14, 1870, and additional security to the owners, that registered bonds of every issue should be made convertible into coupon bonds, at the will of the holder. When this privilege is granted, the desire to convert them shall cease.

MONEYS RECEIVED.

The moneys received and recovered into the Treasury during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, were:

From customs	$216,370,286 77
Sales of public lands	2,575,714 19
Internal revenue	130,642,177 72
Tax on national bank circulation, &c	6,523,396 39
Repayment of interest by Pacific Railway companies	747,861 87
Customs, fines, &c	1,136,442 34
Fees—Consular, patent, land, &c	2,284,095 92
Miscellaneous sources	4,412,254 71
Total ordinary receipts	$364,694,229 91
Premium on sales of coin	9,412,637 65
Total net receipts	$374,106,867 56
Balance in Treasury, June 30, 1871, including $18,228 35 received from "unavailable"	109,935,705 59
Total available cash	$484,042,573 15

The net expenditures by warrants during the same period were:

For civil expenses	$16,187,059 20
Foreign intercourse	1,839,369 14
Indians	7,061,728 82
Pensions	28,533,402 76
Military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals	35,372,157 20
Naval establishment, including vessels and machinery and improvements at navy-yards	21,249,809 99
Miscellaneous civil, including public buildings, light-houses, and collecting the revenue	42,958,329 08
Interest on the public debt	117,357,839 72
Total, exclusive of principal and premium on the public debt	$270,559,695 91
Premium on bonds purchased	6,958,266 76
Redemption of the public debt	99,960,253 54
Total	$106,918,520 30
Total net disbursements	$377,478,216 21
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1872	106,564,356 94
Total	$484,042,573 15

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

From the foregoing statement it appears that the net reduction of the principal of the debt during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, was $99,960,253 54. The sources of this reduction are as follows:

Net ordinary receipts during the year	$364,694,229 91
Net ordinary expenditures, including interest on the public debt	270,559,695 91
Leaving a surplus revenue of	$94,134,534 00
Add amount received from premium on sales of gold in excess of the premium paid on bonds purchased	2,454,370 89
Add the amount of the reduction of the cash balance at the close of the year, as compared with same at commencement of year	3,371,348 65
Total	$99,960,253 54

This statement treats solely of the principal of the public debt by the monthly statement of the public debt, which includes the principal interest due and unpaid, and interest accrued to date not due, and deducts the cash in the Treasury as ascertained on the day of publication: the reduction was $100,544,491 28. The source of this reduction is as follows:

Reduction in principal account	$99,960,003 54
Reduction in unpaid interest account	3,330,952 96
Total	$103,290,956 50
Reduction in cash on hand	2,746,465 22
Total	$100,544,491 28

A comparison of the reduction in the principal account, as shown by the above tables, discloses a difference of $250, occasioned by an error recently discovered, and which is fully explained in a note on page six of the appendix to the report. On the basis of the last table, the statements show a reduction of the public debt from March 1, 1869, to the present time as follows:

March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1870	$87,134,782 84
March 1, 1870, to March 1, 1871	117,619,630 25
March 1, 1871, to March 1, 1872	94,895,348 94
March 1, 1872, to Nov. 1, 1872—eight months	64,047,237 84
Total	$363,696,999 87
And a reduction in the annual interest of	24,177,851 00

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts during the first quarter of the current fiscal year were:

From Customs	$57,729,540 27
Sales of public lands	797,324 57
Internal revenue	34,169,047 22
Tax on circulation, &c., of national banks	3,307,228 00
Repayment of interest by Pacific railways	119,063 79
Customs, fines, &c	103,787 39
Consular, patent, and other fees	479,306 03
Proceeds of Government property	336,801 88
Miscellaneous sources	1,346,257 47
Net ordinary receipts	98,388,397 16
Premium on sales of coin	2,426,738 91
Total receipts	$100,815,134 07
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1872, including $1,014 48 received from "unavailable"	106,565,371 42
Total available	$207,380,505 49

The expenditures during the same period were as follows:

For civil and miscellaneous expenses, including public buildings, light-houses, and collecting the revenues	$18,299,891 28
Indians	3,037,343 89
Pension	9,135,389 71
Military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals	12,876,963 41
Naval establishment, including vessels and machinery and improvements at navy-yards	7,305,146 48
Interest on public debt, including Pacific Railway bonds	36,196,894 83
Total, exclusive of the principal and premium on public debt	$86,851,643 54
For premium on purchased bonds	1,702,568 51
For net redemption of the public debt	16,932,132 73
Total	$18,634,707 25
Total net expenditures	105,486,350 79
Balance in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1873	101,894,149 70
Total	$207,380,505 49

For the remaining three-quarters of the current fiscal year it is estimated that the receipts will be:

From customs	$135,000,000
Sales of public lands	1,500,000
Internal revenue	74,000,000
Tax on national banks	3,000,000
Pacific railways	500,000
Customs fines, &c	800,000
Consular, patent, and other fees	1,700,000
Sales of public property	600,000
Miscellaneous sources	1,400,000
Total	$218,500,000

For the same period it is estimated that the expenditure will be:

For civil expenses	$13,000,000
Foreign intercourse	900,000
Indians	4,000,000
Pensions	20,000,000
Military establishment	23,000,000
Naval establishment	13,500,000
Miscellaneous civil	27,800,000
Interest on the public debt	71,500,000
Total	$173,700,000

This will leave $44,800,000 surplus revenue applicable to the purchase or redemption of the public debt. The amount required for this purpose under the Sinking Fund law for the year will be about $29,200,000. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, will be:

From Customs	$200,000,000
Sales of public lands	3,000,000
Internal revenue	103,000,000
Tax on national banks	6,300,000
Pacific railways	900,000
Customs fines, &c	1,100,000
Consular patent, and other fees	2,300,000
Sales of public property	1,500,000
Miscellaneous sources	2,200,000
Total	$320,300,000

The foregoing estimates are based upon the amount of revenue collected since the acts of May and June, 1872, went into operation, but the imports have been large, and considerable sums have been obtained by internal revenue officers on account of old taxes and claims, hence it will be wise to leave the source of revenues undisturbed for the present session.

It is estimated that the expenditures for the same period will be:

For civil expenses	$18,000,000
Foreign intercourse	1,325,000
Indians	5,700,000
Pensions	30,500,000
Military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements and arsenals	26,000,000
Naval establishment, including vessels and machinery and improvements at navy-yards	32,500,000
Miscellaneous civil, including public buildings, light-houses, and collecting the revenues	41,500,000
Interest on the public debt	98,000,000
Interest on Pacific Railway bonds	3,875,000
Sinking fund	29,260,000
Total	$286,600,000

—leaving the estimated surplus revenue $33,700,000.

The estimates received from the several executive departments show that the following amounts will be required for the same period:

Legislative	$2,973,274 40
Executive	17,129,261 90
Judicial	3,587,050 00
Foreign intercourse	1,326,754 00
Military	32,894,854 84
Naval	20,154,220 15
Indians	5,700,975 28
Pensions	30,500,000 00
Public works	29,687,345 69
Postal deficiency	6,310,602 00
Postal subsidies	1,100,000 00
Miscellaneous	9,596,974 52
Permanent	16,293,163 49
Interest on public debt	98,000,000 00
Interest on Pacific Railway stocks	3,877,410 72
Sinking fund	29,191,389 28
Total	$308,323,256 27

The reduction in taxation since the close of the war is estimated to have been:

In internal revenue—

By the act of July 13, 1866	$65,000,000
By the act of March 2, 1867	40,000,000
By the act of Feb. 3, 1868	23,000,000
By the acts of March 31, 1868, and July 20, 1868	45,000,000
By the act of July 14, 1870	55,000,000
By the act of June 6, 1872	20,651,000
Total of internal revenue	$248,651,000

In Customs—

By the act of July 14, 1870	$29,526,410
By the acts of May 11, 1872, and June 6, 1872	31,172,761
Total of Customs	$60,699,171

—A total reduction of $309,350,171.

Since the institution of the sinking fund, in March, 1869, and in accordance with the act of Feb. 25, 1862, there has been purchased on this account up to and including June 30, 1872, $99,397,600, in bonds of the various issues known as five-twenties, at a net cost in currency of $110,997,185 89, or an estimated cost in gold, of $94,097,243 82. In addition to the purchases for the sinking fund, bonds have been purchased to the amount of $173,237,950 at a net cost in currency of $195,008,288 53, or an estimated cost in gold of $163,376,054 35. The cost of these bonds estimated in gold has varied from 82.21 per 100 to 99.99 per 100, the most recent purchases being at the rate of 98.66 per 100. The average cost in gold of the whole amount of the purchase up to and including the last day of September was 94.64 per 100. In this connection I would call attention to the various tables accompanying this report, which furnish elaborate details of the money operations and accounts of Government.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The condition of our carrying trade with foreign countries is always a subject of interest, and at the present moment it is one of solicitude. The imports and exports of the United States, excluding gold and silver, amounted to $1,070,641,163 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, and of this vast trade only 28½ per cent. was in American vessels; in the year 1860 nearly 71 per cent. of our foreign commerce was in American ships, but in 1864 it had fallen to 46 per cent.; in 1868 to 44 per cent., and in 1871 to less than 38 per cent. The earnings of vessels engaged in the foreign carrying trade probably exceed $100,000,000 a year, of which less than one-third is earned under our own flag. The act of Congress allowing a drawback on foreign articles used in the construction of American vessels has given encouragement to ship-building, but I am of opinion that this measure is entirely inadequate. When we consider that nearly three-fourths of the foreign commerce of the country is under foreign flags, it is plain that there can be no considerable and speedy change unless the Government shall act at once, and in a liberal and comprehensive spirit. The rise in the price of iron and the advance in the wages of labor in England during the past year favor the Government and the people of the United States, but this advantage, due to natural causes, should not lead us to trust the future to the force of those causes, but should induce us rather to act at once and with vigor. It may happen that we cannot regain the control of the direct trade between Europe and the United States, but there is an immense field to be occupied upon the Pacific Ocean and in the South Atlantic. England controls the markets of the world by controlling the channels of communication, and I am convinced that a wonderful impetus will be given to the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country by the increase of our commercial marine. Merchants in distant countries must purchase goods at points with which they have frequent and regular communication, and when such communication exists with one country only, the cost of merchandise becomes unimportant, as there are no means of comparison. Nor is there opportunity for the advantages of competition. Hence a great producing country can afford to establish and maintain lines of steam-ships upon the ocean as the indirect benefits will much exceed the cost. The details of our trade with foreign countries as represented by the returns made to the statistical bureaus are also unsatisfactory. From these returns it appears that the imports of merchandise for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, were $626,595,077, and the exports estimated in gold were $444,046,086, showing a balance against the country of $182,548,991. This balance is, in some degree, apparent rather than real. On the 30th of June, 1871, the value of goods remaining in warehouse was $68,324,659, while on the 30th of June, 1872, it was $122,211,266, showing an excess at the close of the last fiscal year of $53,886,607. Deducting this excess we have a balance based upon the actual consumption of the country of $128,662,384. From this a further reduction should be made of $66,133,845, being the excess of exports over the imports of gold. After these deductions there still remains an adverse balance of $62,528,539. This adverse balance has been met probably by freight on merchandise carried in American vessels, profits on exports made on account of American merchants and shippers, the sale of bonds abroad, and investments in the United States by inhabitants of other countries. The exports of merchandise for the year 1872 were $13,298,933 less than for the year 1871. The exports of wheat, wheat flour, raw cotton, cotton manufactures, gold and silver, firearms, manufactures of leather, illuminating oil, and beef, fell off $82,066,325, while there was a gain of $68,767,392 in the exports of corn, furs, hides, skins, bacon, hams, lard, leaf-tobacco, manufactures of iron, wood, leather, and many minor articles. There was an increase of exports in every branch of manufactures except cotton, leather and firearms. The decrease of our exports in wheat and wheat flour was $12,000,000; raw cotton, $37,000,000; manufactured cotton, $1,250,000; gold and silver, $11,600,000; firearms, $12,000,000; manufactures of leather, $600,000; illuminating oils, $3,500,000; and beef, $2,600,000. The statistics of imports show an increase of $7,000,000 in coffee, $18,000,000 in sugar, nearly $6,000,000 in tea, nearly $3,000,000 in tin plates, more than $17,000,000 in raw wool, $2,000,000 in pig-iron, $10,000,000 in manufactures of iron, $5,000,000 in manufactures of cotton, $4,000,000 in manufactures of silk, and about $7,000,000 in manufactures of wool. These statistics are not presented as affording a basis for legislation, but rather because they are exceptional in character, and not likely to be repeated.

THE UNITED STATES MINTS.

During the last year thorough examinations have been made at the mint at Philadelphia, and of the branch mints at San Francisco and Carson City, and exhaustive reports on the condition of each, and also upon several questions of a general character connected with the mint service, made by Dr. Linderman and Prof. Torrey, and to be printed for the use of the Department and Congress. From these reports, it appears that the service is in a satisfactory condition. In the last ten years the commercial value of silver has depreciated about three per cent. as compared with gold, and its use as currency has been discontinued by Germany and some other countries. The financial condition of the United States has prevented the use of silver as currency for more than ten years, and I am of opinion that, upon grounds of public policy, no attempt should be made to introduce it, but that the coinage should be limited to commercial purposes and designed exclusively for commercial uses with other nations. The intrinsic value of a metallic currency should correspond to its commercial value, as metal should be used only for the coinage of tokens redeemable by the Government at their national value. As the depreciation of silver is likely to continue, it is impossible to issue coin redeemable in gold without ultimate loss to the Government; for when the difference becomes considerable holders will present the silver for redemption, and leave it in the hands of the Government to be disposed of subsequently at a loss. If the policy should be adopted of issuing silver coin irredeemable, but whose intrinsic value should correspond to gold, the time must come when the country would suffer from the presence of a depreciated silver currency not redeemable by the Government, nor current in the channels of trade. Tokens of base coin, except for small denominations, are less convenient than paper, and are subject to many other serious objections. The provision made by the Treasury Department for the redemption of mutilated paper money is much more ample than formerly, and I think it practicable through the Post-office Department to make an arrangement by which the whole country shall be supplied with fresh issues of fractional currency. Therefore, in renewing the recommendations heretofore made for the passage of the Mint bill, I suggest such alterations as will prohibit the coinage of silver for circulation in this country, but that authority be given for the coinage of a silver dollar that shall be as valuable as the Mexican dollar, and to be furnished at its actual cost. The Mexican dollar is used generally in trade with China, and is now sold at a premium of about eight per cent. over the actual expense of coining. As the production of silver is rapidly increasing, such a coinage will at once furnish a market for the raw material, and facilitate commerce between the United States and China.

THE NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY SHOULD BE RENEWED.

It is no exaggeration to say that a necessity exists for a new issue of national bank notes. The reasons for such issue were given in my last annual report. I take this occasion to call the attention of Congress to a communication made by me to the House of Representatives on the 22d day of March, 1872 (Ex. Doc., 283, XLIId Congress, Second Session,) in which I recommended the enactment of a law for the relief of the Treasurer from responsibility on account of the dishonesty of Seth Johnson and Frederick A. Marden, formerly clerks in his office, and also for the correction of certain discrepancies in the public accounts amounting to $406 35, that the books of the Department may be made to conform to the facts.

DEFALCATIONS.

An examination of the affairs of the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, made in September and October last, disclosed a defalcation in the Stamp Division, in charge of James J. Johnson, of $185,131 72. The report of the Committee explains the course of proceeding by which Johnson was able to embezzle the amount of money. The report further represents that Mr. Hillhouse, the Assistant Treasurer, cannot be charged properly with any neglect of duty, and in this opinion I concur. The business of keeping and selling stamps was imposed upon the several Assistant Treasurers by virtue of the authority invested upon the Secretary of the Treasury in the sixth section of the act of Aug. 6, 1846. But by the terms of that act, it was not competent for the Treasury Department to allow the Assistant Treasurer at New-York compensation for the labor and responsibility of the Stamp Division, although the commissions which would have been payable to him, at the rate allowed to private parties by the 161st section of the act of 1864, amount to more than $500,000. The circumstances of this case are such as to justify me in recommending the passage of a law by which Mr. Hillhouse shall be relieved from responsibility in the matter of the defalcation of Johnson.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The report of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury furnishes a concise statement of the cost and condition of the public buildings in charge of this Department. Large sums of money will be needed for the buildings already begun or authorized, and I respectfully advise that provision be made for the erection of pavilion hospitals, and a building for the accommodation of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the storage of the books and papers of this Department, and that no new works be authorized at the present session of Congress. The business of the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury is fully equal to the force employed, and the necessary appropriations are so large as to justify Congress in refusing all applications during the present session. The destruction of the buildings on the easterly side of the new Post-office, in the City of Boston, furnishes an opportunity that ought not to be lost for the purchase of the remainder of the square. An act, approved June 18, 1872, authorized and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase a lot of ground in Philadelphia for the accommodation of the new Post-office and United States Court, and to erect a building thereon, the cost of the whole not to exceed the sum of $1,500,000. Under this act, and following the usage of the Department, I appointed a commission of citizens of Philadelphia, who were authorized to receive proposals for the sale to the Government of a suitable lot of land. The report of the Commission has been submitted to the Department, from which it appears that the lot thought to be most desirable, situated on the corner of Chestnut and Ninth streets, can be purchased at a cost of $925,333 33. It also appears that the cost of a sufficient quantity of land to make the site of the present Post-office available would exceed $500,000. Accepting the conclusions of the Commission as final in reference to the cost of a suitable site, I have declined to proceed further without additional authority from Congress, it being clear that it is impossible to procure land and erect a building for the sum specified in the act. Similar circumstances have prevented the purchase of land for a public building at Cincinnati. The increase of books and papers not in daily or frequent use is so great as to seriously interfere with the business of the Department. The annual accumulation requires 7,688 cubic feet of space for storage. All the available rooms in the building, including some that might be used for clerks, desks, and portions of the public halls have been given up for the deposit of such books and papers, and the time has come when other provisions should be made.

I therefore recommend the erection of a brick fire-proof building upon the public grounds south of the Treasury, sufficient for storage and the accommodation of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The relief which these changes would afford is essential for the proper transaction of the business at the Treasury Department.

COAST SURVEY, REVENUE SERVICE, &C.

The operations of the Coast Survey, as well as those of the Light-house Board, appear to have been economically and efficiently managed. The revenue marine consists of 27 steam and 6 sailing vessels, carrying 65 guns, and manned by 198 officers and 860 men. This service has constantly improved in efficiency and in the economy of its management since the Summer of 1869. At that time a commission was appointed for the general and professional examination of all the officers employed, and upon their report thirty-nine were discharged, and those who were approved were assigned to duty and given rank according to their merits. From that time to the present all vacancies in the service have been filled after an examination, and by those found to be best qualified.

At the same time a commission was appointed for the entire revision of the service. Their report was submitted to Congress on the 26th day of May, 1870, Ex. Doc. 93, Forty-first Congress, second session. The vessels then employed were rated at 9,208 tons. A reduction has already been effected of 657 tons, and the vessels now building and authorized will work a further reduction of 1,232 tons, making an aggregate reduction of 1,889 tons.

The cost of maintaining the revenue marine has been reduced from $1,293,661 67, in 1868, to $930,249 81 for the year ending June 30, 1872. Statistical tables, prepared from the returns, show that in the essential particulars of assistance rendered to vessels, seizures made, number of vessels examined, and number of lives saved upon the ocean and lakes, the work performed during the last fiscal year is nearly twice as great as the average for the preceding years. Under existing laws the officers and seamen of the revenue marine are entitled to a pension only when they have been wounded or disabled in the line of duty, and while co-operating with the navy during war, and then at the rate established by the act of 1814. When it is considered that this service is constant, and that from the 1st of November to the 1st of April, in each year, the vessels are required to cruise along the coast, and as near the land as possible within their respective districts, and not to make a port except for supplies or under the pressure of positive necessity, it is clear that their services are not less hazardous than those in which the navy is engaged in time of peace. I therefore recommend that the Navy Pension laws be made applicable to the officers and seamen of the revenue marine. The number of the commissioned officers is limited by law, and each year adds to those who are disqualified by sickness or unfitted by age for active duty. The hardship resulting from the dismissal of such officers under such circumstances is so great that I have declined to exercise a power which may, perhaps, in contemplation of law, be a duty; but in view of the fact that their compensation is small, and the nature of the service such as to bring disease and the infirmities of age upon them prematurely, I think it a plain duty for the Government to provide a retired list, so that the active service may be supplied constantly with able and efficient men.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

From the appropriation of $200,000, made April 20, 1871, "for more effectually securing life and property on the coasts of New-Jersey and Long Island," seven of the old life-saving stations have been repaired and enlarged, and sixty-one new ones have been built, and new apparatus, sufficient for ordinary use, has been procured for the larger number of them. A station-house has been erected and furnished at Narragansett Pier. From the appropriation of $50,000 for the establishment of life-saving stations on the coasts of Cape Cod and Block Island, R. I., nine houses have been erected on Cape Cod and one on Block Island, and they will be supplied with apparatus and ready for use by the 1st of January next. An appropriation is required for the support of keepers and crews. The Block Island station and the station at Narragansett Pier should be annexed to the Long Island District; twenty-two vessels have been wrecked on the coasts of Long Island and New-Jersey since July, 1871, valued, with their cargoes, at over $500,000, on which the loss was about $200,000. The officers and crews numbered 206 persons, all of whom were saved, and mainly, it is believed, through the agency of the life-saving stations. I respectfully recommend the extension of the system to the coast in the vicinity of Cape Hatteras.

MARINE HOSPITALS.

From the report of the Supervising Surgeon of Marine Hospitals it appears that branch of the public service is in satisfactory condition. During the last fiscal year 13,156 patients were treated in the several hospitals of the country, at an average cost of about ninety-seven cents each per day, or a total expenditure of $396,263 11, against a total expenditure for the preceding year of $453,082 42, or an average cost per patient of $1 04.

The increased receipts and diminished expenses for the last fiscal year, as compared with the year next preceding, show a net gain to the Government of $56,819 31. During the same period the number of districts in which relief was furnished was greater than ever before, and the salaries of medical officers at several of the principal ports were increased. The financial improvement shown is due largely to a more careful scrutiny of the applicants to the relief, to the rejection of those who were not entitled under the law, and also to greater vigilance in collecting the hospital dues. The law limits the charge for relief to seamen belonging to foreign vessels to seventy-five cents a day, while the actual cost is nearly $1. Authority should be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the charge within certain limits, according to the expenses incurred at the hospitals, where relief is furnished. I renew the recommendation heretofore made for the erection of pavilion hospitals at New-York, San Francisco, and Pittsburg. The increase of railway and general business in the vicinity of the hospital at Pittsburg has rendered it unfit for further use. The supervising surgeon recommends the erection in future of pavilion hospitals of wood, with the understanding that after ten or fifteen years' use they are to be destroyed and new ones built in their stead. This recommendation appears to be wise, being at once economical for the Government and advantageous to the patients.

The act of Feb 28, 1871, to provide for the better security of life on board vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, has not been in operation a sufficient time to test its value in all respects, but the result in the main is satisfactory. The Supervising Inspector General, in his annual report, recommend several alterations in the law, not affecting its character materially. A bill will be prepared providing for such alterations as, upon further consideration, shall seem expedient.

FUTURE FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE COUNTRY.

On the 16th day of May, 1872, I transmitted to Congress a bill entitled a bill to amend and consolidate the navigation and customs collection laws of the United States, together with a communication explaining the character and purpose of the measure—Executive Document No. 290; Forty-second Congress, second session. I respectfully ask the attention of Congress to the bill and the reasons for its passage. The time has come when the attention of the public is turned naturally to the future financial policy of the country. That policy must rest upon the past and the present. The war caused three great changes in business and financial affairs that have received the careful consideration of the American people. First, the country was compelled to impose heavy customs duties upon merchandise, and thus, without general observation, and without argument upon the principles involved, the nation entered upon a broad system of protection. Second, the Government issued Treasury notes for general circulation, as currency, and prohibited banks of issue by State authority. Third, a system of National Banks was established, and their circulation protected by the national credit. The wisdom of the measures, speaking generally, has been established, and, subject to such changes as the changing condition and opinions of the country and people may demand, they will remain a part of our public policy until the financial consequences of the war disappear. The weight of the national debt has been so great that for more than ten years there has been no opportunity for the practical discussion of the doctrines of protection and free trade, and in that long period of an unchanged protective policy incident to the burdens of the war, the nation has advanced rapidly and safely in the development of its natural resources. Anticipating a condition of peace, we may also anticipate a general reduction in the percentage of Customs duties. This reduction, however, should not be measured solely by the wants of the Treasury, but regard should be had also to the condition of the various branches of industry in which the people are engaged.

In presence of the fact that the leading pursuits of the country are stronger than ever before in the possession of adequate capital and a supply of intelligent laborers, there may be a moderate reduction from time to time in the rate of duties as the diminishing expenses of the Government shall permit, without either alarming capital or injuring labor. For the purposes of Government, the principles of political economy are national, and not cosmopolitan. A nation that can produce a given article at less cost than it can be produced elsewhere, may wisely accept free trade in it, but a nation having natural advantages for its production, yet destitute of skill in the incident art or trade, must wait for the opportunity that sometimes comes from the calamity of war, or secure a more economical and a more constant support in the policy of the Government. If average natural facilities exist, the period of necessary protection is a short one, compared with the lifetime of a nation, while the advantages gained can never be wholly lost; but, if reasonable natural facilities do not exist, then a system of duties for protection is a present and future burden without adequate compensation. So varied and rich, however, are the natural resources of the United States, that we either are or may soon be in successful competition with the older and more experienced countries of the world in the production of the chief articles of personal necessity, comfort, and luxury, and of the machinery by which these articles are produced or obtained. Herein is a sufficient justification for the existing protective system, and for its continuance during the transition period. Nor is the prospect of ultimate successful competition with other countries disturbed by the circumstance that the wages of labor are higher in this country than in those. If, ten years since, it was the thought of any that the only way to a successful contest with Europe was in the reduction of the wages of labor to the European standard, that thought has disappeared probably in presence of the fact that high wages on this side of the Atlantic have stimulated emigration until there is a near approach to equality in the cost of labor, and of the coexisting fact that the addition thus made to the number of laborers has only aided in the development of our resources without yielding in any quarter an excess of products or retarding in any degree the prosperity of the laboring population. This prosperity on their part is associated with a higher and constantly improving intellectual and social culture and condition. It being given that an intelligent person has all the special knowledge of an art or trade possessed by the most experienced and best-trained operative, who, outside of this special training and experience is an ignorant person, and equal advantages of capital and machinery being given also, the intelligent person proceeds to improve and simplify methods of production to such an extent that an addition to his wages of even 100 per cent. represents but a small part of the advantage gained, yet the special training and knowledge of the ignorant man is the basis of the improvements made. This truth, considered first with reference to a single American laborer, and then multiplied many hundred thousand times, represents the advantage of America over Europe and Asia in the contest for final peaceful supremacy in the affairs of the world. Thus is America solving the industrial problem of the ages by exacting cheap production from expensive labor. The reason for these remarks may be found in the opinion I entertain that the tariff system of the country has contributed largely to the general prosperity, and that such general and continued prosperity is the only basis on which even a wise financial policy can rest.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

In discussing the other changes caused by the war, the issue of United States notes, and of notes by the national banks, should be considered together. Indeed, they are necessary parts of our financial system, and neither can be substituted for the other without general disturbance to the State bank system, and to any system of private banks, while the substitution of an equal amount of United States notes as currency would be productive of serious evils and losses. First, The national banks hold nearly four hundred million United States bonds, which otherwise would be thrown upon the market, absorbing domestic capital, or, if purchased abroad, adding by the amount of interest to the annual balances against us in our account current with other countries. Second, One office of a bank is to aggregate the capital of small possessors, and thereby to furnish means in aid of important commercial and financial undertakings, not only at the centres but in the remote and newly settled parts of the country. Thirdly, The National Banks are used as aids to the Government, which otherwise would require a large increase in the number of the designated depositaries and proportional increase of the public expenses without the least appreciable advantage. Fourthly, they facilitate exchange between different sections of the country, thus diminishing the cost of commercial transactions. Fifthly, they are generally less disposed than private parties controlling equal capital to demand exorbitant rates of interest; but it does not follow from these views, nor would it follow from those of a similar character which might be presented, that the system is perfect; nor does it follow that the issue of notes directly by the Government should be surrendered, and the business of furnishing a currency yielded to the national banks. The circulation of each bank is fixed arbitrarily by a rule of law. Aggregate circulation is therefore a fixed sum, and consequently there is practically no reserve to meet the increased demand for money occasioned by extraordinary events at home or abroad, and arising periodically with the incoming of the harvest. The old State bank system is sometimes commended for the quality termed elasticity, but that quality as found in that system was the principal source of financial disaster. Under that system, in obeyance of present demand for coin, there was practically no limit to the issue of a paper currency. The increase of the circulation was attended and followed by an advance in prices, excessive importations, a consequent demand for coin drawn from the banks to meet balances abroad, a simultaneous reduction of the paper currency, and the consequent distress of merchants and bankers. As the circulation of a bank is a source of profit, and as the managers are usually disposed to oblige their patrons by loans and accommodations, it can never be wise to allow banks and parties who have pecuniary interests at stake to increase or diminish the volume of currency in the country at their pleasure. Nor do I find the condition of things a law or rule on which we can safely rely.

A FIXED CIRCULTAION.

Upon these views I form the conclusion that the circulation of the banks should be fixed and limited, and that the power to change the volume of paper in circulation, within limits established by law, should remain in the Treasury Department. A degree on the volume of currency is essential for two reasons: First—The business of the Department cannot be transacted properly if a limit is fixed and the power to raise the circulation above or reduce it below that limit is denied. A rule of this nature would compel the Secretary to accumulate a large currency balance, and to hold it, as otherwise the credit of the Government in meeting the ordinary claims on it would be at the mercy of every serious business and political revolution in the United States or Europe. Especially would this be true, now that our ordinary currency expenditures are greatly in excess of our currency revenue. Secondly, there is a necessity every Autumn for moving the crops without delay from the South and West to the seaboard, that they may be in hand for export and consumption as wanted; this work should be done in the main before the lakes, rivers, and canals are closed, and yet it cannot be done without the use of large amounts of currency. In the Summer months funds accumulate at the centres, but the renewal of business in August and September gives employment for large sums, and leaves little or nothing for forwarding the crops in October and November. Nor would this difficulty be obviated by a permanent increase or a permanent reduction of the volume of currency. The difficulty is due to the natural order of things, and increases with the prosperity of the country as shown in the abundance of its harvests. The crops cannot be moved generally by the aid of bank balances, checks and letters of credit, but only by bank-notes and United States notes paid at once to the producers. This money finds its way speedily into the channels of trade and to the commercial centres, but if it be allowed to remain for general use after the reason for its issue has ceased, the volume of currency would be increased permanently, and the year following the same process would be repeated with the same results, and thus would the country depart more and more widely from the policy of resumption. The problem is to find a way of increasing the currency for moving the crops, and diminishing it at once when that work is done. This is a necessary work, and inasmuch as it cannot be confined to the banks, where but in the Treasury Department can the power be reposed? While the currency revenue was in excess of the currency expenses, it was practical to accumulate large balances in the Treasury during the Summer, to be used, if necessary, in the purchase of the bonds in the Autumn, thereby meeting the usual demand for currency at that season of the year. Hereafter such accumulations must be made by the sale of gold, and the sale of gold in large quantities during the Summer, when business is the least active, may not always be consistent with the best interests of the country; reliance cannot, therefore, be placed upon the ability of the Treasury to accumulate a currency balance each year for the purpose indicated. The argument in favor of a paper currency composed in part of United States notes, and in part of national bank notes, is strengthened by the aid which may thus be furnished in resuming and maintaining specie payments. In the view that I am now to take, I exclude the idea that the Government will ever abandon the issue of national bank notes and undertake the issue of United States notes in their place. The result of such a policy may be foreseen. The people, deprived of the facilities for business afforded by banks, would seek relief through State institutions and without much delay Congress would concede to them the right to issue notes for circulation. This concession would be followed by a surrender by the General Government of all control over the paper circulation of the country. The true policy will be found in continuing the national banking system, without, however, yielding to the claim for a material increase of its issues in proportion to the volume of paper in circulation. There are two effectual and certain ways of placing the country in a condition when specie and paper will possess the same commercial value. By diminishing the amount of paper in circulation the difference between the commercial value of paper and coin will diminish, and by pursuing this policy the difference will disappear altogether. All legislation limited in its operation to the paper issues of the banks and of the Government, whether bearing interest or not, and which, in its effects, shall tend to diminish the market value of coin, will be found, upon analysis, to contain a plan for contracting the volume of paper currency; and all legislation so limited, which does not contain such a plan, will prove ineffectual. Accepting this proposition, and believing that the country is not prepared to sustain the policy of contraction, it only remains for me to consider the means by which the value of our currency may be improved. The basis of a policy of improvement must be found in a sturdy refusal to add to the paper in circulation until it is of the same value substantially as coin. This being accepted as the settled purpose of the country, there can be no permanent increase of difference between paper and coin, and an opportunity will be given for the influence of natural causes tending, upon the whole, to a better financial condition. We may count first among these the increase of population and its distribution over new fields of business and labor; secondly, in the South especially, the number of persons having property, and using and holding money, will increase; next, we may anticipate a more general use of paper in Texas and the Pacific States, by which, practically, for the rest of the country, the volume of paper will be diminished and the quantity of coin increased—two facts tending to produce an equality of value. The influence of these natural causes will be counteracted in some degree by the increasing facility for the transfer of money from one point to another, and by the greater use of bank checks and certificates of deposit. The rapid transit of merchandise, in bringing the period of its consumption nearer to the time of its production, is an agency of a similar sort, giving to these views their full weight. I am prepared to say that the experience of the last three years coincides with the best judgment I can form, and warrants the opinion that, under the influence of existing natural causes, our financial condition will gradually improve.

DISTURBING ELEMENTS.

During the last fiscal year there were several circumstances of unusual character tending to counteract the natural course of affairs. Our exports of cotton fell off $37,000,000, and there were excessive imports of wool, tea, coffee and sugar. The stock of wool in warehouse on the 30th of June was sufficient for six months' consumption, of sugar for four and a half months', of coffee for five months', and of tea for twelve months'. In the ordinary course of trade the importation of these articles will be small during the current year, with a consequent favorable effect upon the balance between this and other countries. This anticipation of the wants of the country in connection with the decrease of our exports, augmented the balance of trade, created an active demand for coin, and advanced the price. Notwithstanding these adverse influences, gold has averaged, substantially, the same premium from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 of the present year, as for the corresponding period of 1871. Not doubting that natural causes will, in time, produce the result sought, it is yet advisable to bring the power of the Government in aid of the movement as far as practicable.

A GENERAL STATEMENT.

The revival of our foreign commerce is one instrumentality, and perhaps the most efficient one of all. If the annual earnings of American vessels were $80,000,000, instead of $30,000,000, the difference in the amount of exchange available abroad would meet a large part of the adverse balance in ordinary years. The experience of Europe tends to show that the ability of a country to maintain specie payments is due largely to the condition of its foreign trade. Next, every measure which increases or improves the channels of transportation between the seaboard and the cotton and grain growing regions of the country, or lessens the cost of freights, adds something to our capacity to compete successfully in the markets of the world. Finally, those measures which encourage American manufactures, especially of iron, wool, and cotton, and discourage the importation of like products, affect favorably the balance of trade, and help us toward the end we seek. This statement in these parts is a general statement of a policy that, in my opinion, will aid the country in reaching a condition when it will be practicable to resume and maintain specie payments. Anticipating that day, I anticipate also that the burden of resumption will rest upon the Government. There are now more than 1,900 banks in the country, and I cannot imagine a condition of things so favorable for a period of years as to enable them at all times to redeem their notes in specie only. Without proceeding to the discussion of the subject in detail, I think that all will have been gained that is of value when the Treasury shall be prepared to pay the demand notes of the Government in coin, and the banks shall be prepared to pay their notes either in coin or in legal-tender notes, and then our good fortune will clearly appear in this that our paper currency is not exclusively of national bank notes, nor exclusively of United States notes.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Turf—Close of the Entries for the Prospect Park Colt Stakes.

The entries to the Colt Stakes of the Prospect Park Association closed last night as follows:

THREE-YEAR-OLD STAKE.

Henry Cox, Flushing, Long Island, enters gr. f. Annie H., by Young America, dam Lady Carrie, by Kembie Jackson.

D. D. Noyelle, Haverstraw, N. Y., enters b. c. Ultra, by Felter's Hambletonian, dam by Comet.

John Hogan, Stony Ford, enters b. c. Blend, by Messenger Duroc, dam Trustee Web, by American Star.

Charles Backman enters blk. f. Annetta, by Messenger Duroc, dam Mattie Bull, by Neavis' Cassius M. Clay, Jr.

FOUR-YEAR-OLD STAKES.

John W. Conley, Flushing, enters b. f. Stella Sturges, by Andrew Johnson, dam by Edwin Forrest.

Robt. Steele, Philadelphia, enters b. f. Lizzie Medium, by Happy Medium.

Alexander Patterson, Flushing, enters br. f. Brown Luff, by Happy Medium, dam by the North Horse, (sure of General Knox.)

Chas. Backman enters br. g. Pickwick, by Idol, dam Lady Brown, by Nigger Lance, he by Old Lance.

Chas. Backman enters b. f. Sunbeam, by Idol, dam Lady Packer, by Witherell Messenger.

Failure of Tea Culture in California—Coffee and Chicory.

From the San Francisco Alta, Nov. 25.

All the tea plantations of California have, for causes unknown to us, failed. The explanation given by several persons claiming to know something of the matter, is, that our climate is not adapted to the shrub, but we hesitate to accept this opinion. It is reported that a farmer of Stanislaus County has cultivated coffee with success, and harvested enough this year to supply his family till the next crop comes in. The cultivation of chicory is extending, and there are are now three companies at work, one in Sacramento County, another in Yolo, and a third in San Joaquin. The Sacramento company commenced last Spring by planting seventy acres, and will next Spring plant 130. The average yield is fifteen tons of green, and three of the roasted root, to the acre.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera.

A simple record of the presence of one of the largest and most brilliant audiences of the season at the Academy of Music, last evening, and a mention of the complete success of the first performance of "Mignon," must, by reason of the pressure upon our news-columns, be accepted instead of the detailed notice the representation demands. On the morrow of the second recital of M. Ambroise Thomas' charming opera, announced for Wednesday evening, we shall seek to deal with its rehearsal in accordance with its deserts. For the present, we must content ourselves with chronicling the deep impression wrought by Mme. Pauline Lucca's very pathetic picture of *Mignon;* the exceeding effectiveness of the polonaise, as sung with great surety and power by Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, who approved herself an excellent *Filina;* and the thoroughly satisfactory results of the exertions of Signor Vizzani, M. Jamet, Mr. Lyall, and Señorita Sanz, to whom were assigned the other personages of the familiar story. We recall no performance of the series about to close as having awakened as frequent enthusiasm.

Edmund Yates on "The British Parliament."

Edmund Yates lectured, last evening, in Irving Hall, on "The British Parliament." The platform was crowded by ladies and gentlemen. The body of the hall and the galleries were well filled. Mr. Yates was received with a generous round of applause. The lecture was in his happiest style. An ingenuous American was pictured in London on the eve of the opening of the British Parliament. The different sensations of the American on witnessing the procession from Buckingham Palace to the House, and the subsequent opening of Parliament by the Queen, were vividly portrayed. The lecturer next went into a detailed description of the manner in which a bill is passed through Parliament, enlivened by the relation of the many tricks resorted to by the "whippers in" of either party to secure the attendance of "honorable members" at a division. Pictures of the two great English leaders—Gladstone and Disraeli—and of John Bright—mention of whose name elicited enthusiastic applause—Lord Cairns, Lord Salisbury, and others of the principal men in both Houses were given, accompanied occasionally with an imitation of voice and delivery of the person being described, in Mr. Yates' inimitable manner. The memories that surround the British House of Commons, the hall in which English liberty has been won, were made the subject of a glowing peroration, with which the lecturer concluded.

Rates of Life Insurance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

THE MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK,
NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, December, 1872.

From the facts set forth by the Actuary in the following letter, which have been carefully considered by the trustees in committee, and by the Board collectively, they have decided that the rates of premium for assurance in this Company shall be reduced in conformity with the recommendations of this letter as soon as the necessary preparations are made for the purpose.

As many of the readers of your paper are interested in the subject of Life Assurance the letter will, if published, not only apprise them of the fact of reduction, but also explain the reasons which have led to the adoption of this important measure. Yours respectfully,

F. S. WINSTON, President.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK, INSURANCE COMMITTEE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1872.

F. S. Winston, Esq., President, &c., &c.:

DEAR SIR: The Mutual Life Insurance Company has now been in operation well-nigh the period allotted to a human generation, and the exhibit of its affairs, just published, demonstrates, in my opinion, its ability, and urges upon it the duty, to revise its rates and widen the range of its usefulness, by diminishing the price of its assurance.

The true mission of life assurance is to give to persons of slender means, and especially the laboring classes, the opportunity to provide a support for those whom sudden death may reduce to helpless dependence. The special objects of its care are indigent widows and orphans. The prices for their protection are often paid from hardly-earned and scanty means, and should be the lowest consistent with entire safety. I would respectfully ask your early and serious attention to the subject; and that you may have the matter fully before you, I submit, herewith, a new scale of reduced rates, and certain suggestions with regard to the future practice of the Company should they meet your approval and become the basis of our future business.

The old net prices, based on four per cent. for money and the mortuary rates of the American table, are retained; and the alterations arise from a change in the percentage addition for ordinary expenses, which is reduced from forty to ten.

The yearly dividends under the new system will, of course, be greatly reduced, and I earnestly recommend:

1. That the reversionary credits for these dividends be given, as heretofore, but that no use be made of them till, in every instance, their present cash value, on the policy anniversary, shall amount to more than one annual premium, when the excess above one premium may be available to pay, at the expressed wish of the owner, the premium then due.

2. That these credits be held to be assessable to meet any deficit that may arise from any circumstances whatever.

3. That in case of death, the whole of the reversionary credit be paid to the heirs, as at present.

4. That existing policy-holders may have the option, either to leave their policies undisturbed, and pay their old rates, receiving, of course, their proportional dividends and reversionary credits, or to take out new policies, with their existing credits added, and pay the new rates corresponding to their then present age, provided they subject themselves to a new medical examination, and are pronounced assurable.

The Company will, by this most desirable plan, have within its control a large fund to which it may resort in time of trouble, should trouble come to it, while it will avoid the objectionable measure of keeping on hand a large undivided surplus, in which those who die cannot fail to have an interest, whose precise value it would be difficult to ascertain.

I would merely add that this Company has pioneered its way to a condition of unrivaled prosperity and success. It has had large experience, and the community may properly expect it to use this experience to advance the interests of life assurance, so as to bring within the range of its business the poorer classes. To compel these to advance money beyond the true price of assurance, only to be returned at the end of twelve months, is a hardship to which, I think, they ought not to be subjected.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. H. C. BARTLETT, Actuary.

Rumored Arrest of a Bank President.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 2.—It is reported that ex-Senator William M. Graham, President of the Wallkill National Bank at Middletown, N. Y., was arrested today and taken to New-York City in charge of a United States Marshal.

The Greenville Tax-Payers—Arrest and Discharge of Judge Dilloway.

Yesterday was fixed for the examination of Judge Dilloway, charged, as published in yesterday's TIMES, by the Commissioners of the Board of Finance, of Greenville, with having committed perjury, inasmuch as he made a complaint against them, charging them with attempting to defraud the tax-payers of the township of Greenville out of the sum of $52,000 by levying a special tax, which they knew to be unjust. The Court-room was crowded by the citizens of Greenville. At the opening the complainants, on being called, failed to respond, and the Court waited half an hour for them, but they did not come. Mr. Carey stated that he had done all he could to secure their attendance, and had even caused summonses to be issued to compel them to substantiate their charge. He asked for the instant dismissal of Judge Dilloway. Judge Martin said he should dismiss the charge, as it appeared to him to be a perfectly groundless case.

Mr. Brentano (No. 33 Union-square) has received the latest foreign newspapers. Among them are the *Graphic, Illustrated London News, Punch, Nature,* the *Saturday Review,* and the *Academy.* As usual, Mr. Brentano has the earliest supply of these and many other papers, and although he cannot accelerate the movements of ocean steamers, it may safely be said that he distributes their literary cargo without a moment's delay after their arrival.

Diamonds.

The curious story which has been published in the London papers since the report of the discovery of new and extensive diamond fields in Arizona about a mysterious stranger, an American by his accent and appearance, who some eighteen months ago entered the establishment of certain diamond brokers in London, and there bought a quantity of diamonds in the rough, without investigating their weight, or worth as separate stones, has doubtless suggested to many diamond-fanciers in this country, for the first time in their lives, the fact that diamonds are not found, "a splendor in the soil," and betrayed, like the glow-worm, to the seeker by the brilliancy they emit. One who wanders, for example, into the establishment of Messrs. Starr & Marcus, No. 22 John-street, (upstairs,) where diamonds are studied as well as sold, will find it difficult to believe that these sparkling drops of crystal light have been evolved by human science and human skill from dull and crusted masses of matter, in which only the experienced eye could detect the transparent, translucent, incomparable gems he beholds. The formation of the diamond still remains a mystery to science. Its identity with other carboniferous bodies was, indeed, proved long ago, by Lavoisier and Clouet. But this gives us no clue by which to reach a rational conclusion as to whether diamonds are or are not likely to be found in any given locality. Diamond-mining, therefore, whether in Hindoostan, in the Brazils, in Borneo and the Eastern Archipelago, in Siberia, in Australia, in Africa, is still an empirical enterprise. Whether diamonds are or are not to be found in Arizona, is a question which nothing but actual investigation can determine. Should they be found there, we suspect that it will be easy to show that the speculations of theorists, whether in England or America, as to the effect of the new mines upon the value of the product, are as wild and as wide of any practical importance as are their speculations upon the probability or improbability of the discovery.—*World.*

Steam Safes in the Boston Fire.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The great anxiety pervading the public mind since the great conflagrations of Chicago and Boston is our only excuse for offering you any further testimony as to the unparalleled fire-proof qualities of the Steam Safe.

Respectfully yours, S. H. COLE, Manager.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1872.

To American Steam Safe Company, S. H. Cole, Manager, New-York Depot, No. 300 Broadway:

The Safe purchased of you we are happy to say, *passed triumphantly through the late fire, after being subjected to an intense heat for over five days.* Upon opening it we found the contents, consisting of notes, greenbacks, silver coin, and valuable papers in a perfect state of preservation. Respectfully yours,

BUTTERFIELD & WOODMAN.

BOSTON, Nov. 15, 1872.

RESULT OF ABOVE TEST.

American Steam Safe Company:

You will please construct *two* of your large safes of the latest patent—one for our house in New-York, and one for use in our shoe machinery manufacturing establishment in this city.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM BUTTERFIELD.

BOSTON, Nov. 15, 1872.

A Knabe piano, manufactured in Baltimore, has been selected by M. Maretzek for the use of Mme. Lucca and the other members of his opera troupe. This choice is very significant of the comparative merits of the Knabe, for if anybody understands what constitutes a first-class piano, Maretzek is the man. His selection is merely another indorsement of a fact already conceded by the best performers, that in compass and purity of tone, in melody, and in facility of manipulation the Knabe piano surpasses all other instruments.

J. Bauer & Co. are the general agents. Warerooms, No. 650 Broadway, New-York.—*Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.*

Nicol, Davidson & Co.,

No. 686 Broadway, factory No. 4 Great Jones-st., Manufacturers of FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE, good for fifteen years' service, offer a large assortment either at wholesale or retail; also, China, Glass and Gas Fixtures.—*Advertisement.*

Hall's Celebrated Safes,

Twenty-seven years before the public, and not a loss from fire or thieves. The largest assortment of safes in the country, at Nos. 345 and 347 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

A SEWING-MACHINE is an absolute necessity in every family. In making a selection, do not fail to examine the Wilson Underfeed at their magnificent rooms. This machine is meeting with unprecedented success, being sold at a less price than any other first-class machine, and at the same time combining to a greater degree all the essentials of a family machine. Sales-room at No. 707 Broadway, New-York, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.—*Advertisement.*

For cleaning and dyeing the best in City, go to LORDS, No. 630 Broadway, near Bleecker-street, and No. 934 Broadway, below Twenty-second-street.—*Advertisement.*

For the Complexion.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable lung disease. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" will almost invariably give relief.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Wood Carpeting, No. 942 Broadway. Send stamp for illustrated price-list; from 25c. per foot.

Delays are Dangerous.—Now is your time to cure that cough. DELMONICO LITTLE'S SYRUP PECTORAL is pleasant to take and sure to cure.

Wedding and Ball Cards, latest Paris styles. Orders of dancing. J. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

"Iron-Clads," a Winter Shoe for Gentlemen and boys. CANTRELL, No. 241 4th-av.

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

CECIL—HARRIOT.—On the 27th November, 1872, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, Mr. GEORGE CECIL, Jr., to Miss NORMA HARRIOT, daughter of Saml. C. Harriot, Esq.

MAGRATH—WENDELL.—On Nov. 30, at Hastings, on Hudson, at the residence of the aunt of the bride, Mrs. Minturn, by Rev. Geo. B. Reese, JEANETTE, daughter of John Wendell, Esq., of Grosse Isle, Mich., to JOSEPH MCDONALD MAGRATH, of Detroit.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—At Philadelphia, Penn., on Saturday, Nov. 30, DAVID WYLIE ALEXANDER, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 237 West 16th-st., New-York, on Tuesday, 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CLARKE.—On Saturday, Nov. 30, JOHN CLARKE, in the 50th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his brother, David, 77th-st. and Boulevard, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CORNWALL.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Sunday, Dec. 1, after a short illness, Mrs. LUCINDA CORNWALL, aged 81 years.

Her funeral will take place at St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

CORTELYOU.—In Brooklyn, Monday, Dec. 2, 1872, ADRIAN V. CORTELYOU, in the 83d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 306 Greene-av., Brooklyn.

COLHOUN.—On Saturday, Nov. 30, JOHN COLHOUN, Commodore United States Navy, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also officers of the Army and Navy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 12½ o'clock. At the request of the deceased there will be no military honors at his funeral. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment. A special car will leave Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., at 2½ P. M.

DWIGHT.—At Englewood, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 2, Rev. JAMES HARRISON DWIGHT, aged 42 years.

Funeral at the Presbyterian Church, Englewood, at 10½ A. M., Wednesday. Members of the Presbytery of Jersey City are specially invited to attend.

ELLIOT.—On Saturday, Nov. 30, ERNEST FRANK, eldest son of Dr. Augustus G. and Lizzie A. Elliot.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 120 West 42d-st., on Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock.

FRONK.—Suddenly, Friday, Nov. 29, EDWIN C. FRONK, only son of Vincent R. Fronk, in the 45th year of his age.

The friends of the family and the members of the New-York Stock Exchange are invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, Jersey City Heights, Tuesday Dec. 3, at 11 A. M. Newark and New-York Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., 9¾ train, stopping at Bergen-av.

HEWLETT.—On Monday, 2d inst., HARRIET, daughter of the late Daniel Hewlett, in the 78th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral services, this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the house of R. Amerman, No. 74 West 48th-st.

JEREMIAH.—On Monday morning, Dec. 2, THOMAS JEREMIAH, in the 80th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KISSAM.—On Saturday, Nov. 30, MARGARET H. KISSAM, widow of Rev. Samuel Kissam, aged 76.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 104 1st-place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MARSH.—On Sunday, Dec. 1, in his 66th year, HENRY MARSH, after a short illness.

Relatives and friends of the family, his business associates, members of Fulton Lodge, Bethlehem Encampment, I. O. O. F., and Y. M. C. A., without further notice, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. Services at Simpson M. E. Church, corner Willoughby and Clermont avs., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 2 P. M. Residence No. 31 Vanderbilt-av.

MILLER.—On Monday, Dec. 2, BETSY MILLER, widow of the late Tertulus Miller, in the 91st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, James A. Mead, No. 26 Charlton-st., on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 3, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Red Mills, Putnam County, for interment on Wednesday morning.

PORTER.—At his residence, in the City of Newark, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 29, PRESERVED H. PORTER, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, in Newark, on Tuesday, the 3d day of December, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SIDMAN.—At Newark, N. J., on the 1st inst., ALBERT P. SIDMAN, aged 50 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 132 Church-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

STEWART.—In Paris, on Friday, Nov. 15, CHARLOTTE PINKNEY, widow of William Stewart.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

VALENTINE.—At his residence, No. 105 4th-st., Williamsburg, on Sunday, Dec. 1, THOMAS VALENTINE, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral services at Christ's Church, Bedford-av., on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Jamaica, Long Island, for interment.

WILSON.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Nov. 30, at Mendham, N. J., WM. WILSON, M. D., of New-York, in the 67th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, 5th inst., from St. Paul's Church, at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

WEBB.—On the 19th November, at the residence of Andrew Shaw, Esq., Falmouth, Nova Scotia, ANGELINE W. WEBB, daughter of the late Dr. Samuel Webb, of Stamford, Conn.

WRIGHT.—At Saratoga Springs, Dec. 2, SUSAN, wife of James H. Wright, and daughter of Rachel and the late John Van Buskirk, of Peekskill.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence on Thursday, 5th inst.

WHITNEY.—At Albany, N. Y., Sunday evening, Dec. 1, WILLIAM STRONG WHITNEY, in the 29th year of his age.

WILSON.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Nov. 30, at Mendham, N. J., WM. WILSON, M. D., of New-York, in the 67th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRAND DIVISION EASTERN NEW-YORK SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

A special meeting of the Grand Division will be held in Tranor's Lyric Hall, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., to take appropriate action in reference to the death of the distinguished advocate of temperance, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, and co-operating with the civic authorities in rendering funeral honors to the deceased.

By order of

CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE, G. W. P.

E. H. HOSKINS, Grand Scribe.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The members are requested to assemble at their rooms, No. 3 Chambers-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., and proceed thence to Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, corner 5th-av. and 45th-st., where the funeral services of our deceased brother, HORACE GREELEY, will be held.

HIRAM BESSY, President.

THOS. C. FAULKNER, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRST DAY'S SALE!

EXTRAORDINARY

ART SALE,

THIS TUESDAY EVENING.

Also, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, at the

CLINTON HALL SALES-ROOM.

THE DERBY-EVERARD COLLECTION.

This grand collection of paintings will be sold by auction, as above. The Academy of Design, 23d-st. and 4th-av., will be open for exhibition of the pictures until all are sold, daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, AUCTIONEERS.

PILES, OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS.

Piles, internal, external, blind, bleeding, and itching, perfectly and permanently cured by "*absorption,*" without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments. We say perfectly and permanently cured, and mean what we say. Every vestige of the disease is eradicated, and the parts placed in a natural, sound, and healthy condition. In a practice of twenty-one years we have not, to our knowledge, had a case of return. There is not the shadow of danger attending the cure; and we have never had an unpleasant symptom accompany or follow a cure. The health and comfort of body and mind are always improved. In proof of what we here state we can refer those suffering to hundreds of the best citizens of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburg, and whom we have treated and cured. W. A. McCANDLISS, M. D., & SON, No. 2,001 Arch-st., Philadelphia. At St. Nicholas Hotel this week and every fourth week hereafter.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

PRICES REDUCED.

Tickets, $23; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Grand extraordinary drawing. Whole tickets, $60. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st. Post-office box No. 4,685, New-York.

COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME.—THAT pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME, is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, 166 Court-st., Boston.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEVER AGAIN.

The new novel by author of KALOOLAH, illustrating New-York Life. One vol., 714 pp. Illustrated. $2.

Will be published in a few days.

Send orders to your book-seller, or the publishers,

G. P. PUTNAM & SONS, New-York.

MORNING GLORIES—ALCOTT.

This delightful little book, by Louisa Alcott, author of "Little Women," is selling immensely. Children are crazy about it. *** Price $1.50. G. W. Carleton & Co., Publishers, Madison-square, New-York.

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A very remarkable and instructive little English work on the game of Whist. Every card-player ought to have a copy. *** Price $1. G. W. Carleton & Co., Publishers, Madison-square, New-York.

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"Edna Browning," by Mary J. Holmes, and "True as Steel," by Marion Harland, are the two most popular novels of the year. *** G. W. Carleton & Co., Publishers, Madison-square, New-York.

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A new book by twelve distinguished divines. Just published, and attracting great attention. Eighteen thousand copies sold. *** Price $1 50. G. W. Carleton & Co., Publishers, Madison-square, New-York.

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The best books of the sort ever printed, for self-improvement are "Habits of Good Society," "Art of Conversation," and "Writing, Reading, and Speaking." *** G. W. Carleton & Co., Publishers, Madison-square, New-York.

CHEAPEST BOOK-STORE IN THE WORLD.—132,672 JUVENILES, &c., FOR THE HOLIDAYS ALMOST GIVEN AWAY. Catalogues free. Send stamp. LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 3 Beekman-st., opposite New Post-office.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, and Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cents.

POLITICAL.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, for the purpose of affording all members an opportunity to sign the roll.

THOMAS SUTLIFFE, President.

RICHARD SMITH, Secretary.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at head-quarters THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 3, 1872, at 8 o'clock. E. S. NEWINS, President, NICHOLAS KENT, Secretary.

NINTH WARD COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.—A public meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, in Greenwich Hall, corner of Christopher and Hudson sts. Citizens of the Ward cordially invited to attend.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND WILSON CLUB will meet at head-quarters THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock. W. F. HARADON, President.

JAMES MCKENNA, M. P. DOBBS, } Secretaries.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Dec. 2: James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Thomas H. Landon, Esq., referee, sold a four-story brick tenement house and lot known as No. 388 East Tenth-street, south side, between Avenues B and C, for $11,000, the purchaser being J. Pangborn. The bidding on this property was quite active. The other legal sale in charge of the same auctioneer, of a house and lot on the north-west corner of First-avenue and One Hundred and Ninth-street, was adjourned until to-morrow (Wednesday). Muller, Wilkins & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, T. M. Adams, Esq., referee, sold a four story brick tenement house and lot, situate on the north side of One Hundred and Ninth-street, 75 feet west of First-avenue, for $250 over and above mortgage of $7,000, with interest from July 1, held by the New-York Life Insurance Company, making the total price realized $7,450. The purchaser was Frederick H. Betts, plaintiff in the legal action. Nothing further worthy of note occurred.

The auctions projected for today are of unusual importance, and such as should command the attention of investors. A detailed list of all the proposed sales was published yesterday, but attention is again called to the following sales, in charge of Muller, Wilkins, & Co., of valuable property, No. 26 East Twentieth-street, lot extending through to Nineteenth-street; fourteen lots on south-east corner of Eleventh-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, sold by order of trustees: and resale of property on Twenty-third and Twenty-second streets, near Broadway. Sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of executors, of property belonging to estate of Jacob B. Herrick, deceased, viz.: House and lot No. 129 Macdougal-street, lot with building, No. 35 West Thirteenth-street, and twenty acres of desirable land in the town of West Farms, Westchester County, lying between the southern Boulevard and the Bronx River, to be sold in plots. Sales by B. P. Fairchild of tenement property on Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, near Avenue C, of lots on the Grand Boulevard, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh streets, and lots on Seventy-seventh-street, near Boulevard. Also, sales by other auctioneers of property No. 304 Water-street, of house and lot on Fifty-seventh-street, near Second-avenue, and of lots on West Thirty-fifth-street, near Tenth-avenue.

Exchange Sales, Monday, Dec. 2, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 4-story brick tenement h. and l., No. 388 E. 10th-st., s. s., between Avenues B and C; lot 25x92.3	$11,000

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 4-story brick tenement h. and l., E. 109th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st-av.; lot 25x100.11	$7,450

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Nov. 30.

Houston-st., s. w. corner Sheriff-st., 20x60.6	$15,875
Horatio-st., w. s., No. 11, 18.9x87.6, irregular	12,000
Lewis-st., w. s., 97.8 ft. s. of 5th-st., 24.2x75; lot rear of above, 25x21; mortgage, $6,000	8,000
Ridge-st., w. s., indefinite, 20x75, h. and l.	10,000
Sheffield-st., e. s., No. 54, 25x100, h. and l.	26,000
7th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x74.10, h. and l.	15,500
12th-st., s. s., 19 ft. e. of 8th-av., 19.8x61x28.9x41.6	13,750
13th-st., n. s., 245 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x103.3	12,600
18th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Avenue A, 20.6x46	2,800
25th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x98.9	12,000
26th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50.4x98.9	25,000
28th-st., s. s., 164.7 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21.4x98.9, h. and l.	35,000
29th-st., s. s., 205.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 22.3x98.9, h. and l.	33,000
44th-st., s. s., 422 ft. e. of 9th-av., 23x100.4, h. and l.	18,300
64th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Madison-av., 23x100.5, h. and l.	21,000
64th-st., s. s., 170 ft. e. of Madison-av., 21x100.5, h. and l.	20,000
64th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100, h. and l.	16,500
65th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5	15,000
65th-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 120x120.5	42,000
65th-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 120x120.5	58,000
65th-st., n. s., 70 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5, h. and l.	23,000
65th-st., n. s., 241.8 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.5, h. and l.	10,000
68th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.5, mortgage, $900	2,450
76th-st., s. s., 67 ft. e. of 3d-av., 19x82.2, h. and l., mortgage, $11,000	12,120
105th-st., s. s., 110 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18x100.9, h. and l.	10,000
105th-st., s. s., 74 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18x100.9, h. and l.	10,000
114th-st., s. s., 230.6 ft. w. of Avenue A, 12.6x100.10, h. and l, husband to wife	6,000
Avenue B, s. e. corner 17th-st., 102x93, h. and l.	50,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 48 ft. s. of 51st-st., 23.10x64.10, h. and l., mortgage $14,000	17,000
2d-av., e. s., 98.3 ft. n. of 20th-st., 20.3x90	17,000
2d-av., e. s., 100.5 ft. s. of 53d-st., 20x100, partition	7,450
3d-av., s. w. corner 54th-st., 20.5x70; 54th-st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of 3d-av., 30x100.5; 54th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19x100.5	45,900
3d-av., n. w. corner 104th-st., 50x100, h. and l.	51,000
3d-av., s. e. corner 106th-st., 25.11x70, h. and l.	13,400
5th-av., n. w. corner 115th-st., 100.11x100	50,000
11th-av., n. e. corner 159th-st., 49.11x100, h. and l.	16,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, LET OR LEASE—THE large first-class buildings, just completed, Nos. 17, 19, 21, and 23 Rose-st., with a frontage of 110 feet; only three minutes' walk from City Hall or new Post-office, and in the vicinity of several large printing establishments; buildings well adapted for stores or manufacturing purposes requiring an abundance of light, especially so for printers desirous of a good cutting light; steam engines and boilers may be placed in the rear, or power may be obtained from adjoining premises; a person in attendence to show the buildings. Address or apply to

OCKERSHAUSEN BROS.,
No. 380 South-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—No. 153 Columbia-st., three-story high-basement house; very convenient residence for a party doing business in New-York; only $18,000; to close an estate. Apply or address R. C. READ, Executor, No. 128 East 22d-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Central N. J. Land Improvement Co.

offer for sale at all places on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, land by the acre.

Houses and lots, manufacturing sites near the City, or more remote; also houses and lots in Newark and Bergen Point, on the line of the Newark and New-York Railroad. Apply to

A. D. HOPE, or
ELSTON MARSH,
No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN New-Canaan, Conn., known as the Olmstead Place; 100 acres ridge land, large house, twelve rooms, two barns, two carriage-houses, wood and wash houses, hennery, &c.; 700 feet above sea level; commanding extensive views of Long Island, the Sound, from Greenwich to Bridgeport, and the surrounding country; two hours from 42d-st., via New-York and New-Haven and New-Canaan Railroads. Price $16,000; terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WATER FRONT FOR FACTORIES, ROPE-WALKS, LUMBER-YARDS, &c.—LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Blocks of lots on Newtown Creek, near East River, adjoining New-York and Brooklyn Cities: prices $300 to $1,000; terms easy. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 15 East 26th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AN ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, stable, and lots on 19th and 20th sts., opposite Gramercy Park.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 3, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST 20TH-ST.—The four-story high-stoop Nova Scotia-stone-front house and lot, on the southerly side of 20th-st., opposite Gramercy Park, and known as No. 26; also, the brick stable and lot on the north side of 19th-st., directly in the rear of the 20th-st. property. The house is 30 feet front by about 103 feet deep, and contains modern improvements. The lot on 19th-st. is 33 feet front. The above property is sold with certain privileges in Gramercy Park in connection with adjacent owners. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF SIXTEEN VALUABLE LOTS ON 11TH-AV. AND 39TH-ST., NEAR THE NEW MANHATTAN MARKET.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 3, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of A. W. Nicoll, Esq., trustee:

ELEVENTH-AVENUE—Four lots on east side of 11th-av., commencing on south-east corner of 39th-st.

THIRTY-NINTH-STREET—Twelve lots on south side of 39th-st., commencing 100 feet east of 11th-av.

Maps &c., at the office of the auctioneers.

SALE IN FORECLOSURE.—BOULEvard and 77th-st.

Notice is hereby given that, on the 3d day of December, 1872, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, I will sell at public auction, through B. P. Fairchild, auctioneer, that lot of land lying on the easterly side of the Boulevard, distant 26 feet 4½ inches southerly from the southerly side of 77th-st. Also, those three lots of land on the southerly side of 77th-st., distant 160 feet 4 inches easterly from the easterly side of the Boulevard. The lots will be sold separately, without reserve or adjournment. Maps can be seen at the office of Messrs. Ward & Jones & Whitehead, attorneys, No. 61 Wall-st.

J. MONHEIMER, Mortgagee.

WILLIAM TRIST BAILEY, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

Will sell, THURSDAY, Dec. 5, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the MOST valuable Central Park CORNER lot,

5th-av., S. E. Cor. 90th-st.,

25 feet front and near by 100 feet deep, directly in front of the entrance to the Grand East-side drive; bridle-path and road for pedestrians. 109 feet above tide-water; the highest point on the avenue. Terms easy. Maps at No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—WILL BE SOLD to the highest bidder, Nov. 30, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Bay Shore Depot, in the town of Islip, 3,000 acres of land, situate in the town of Islip, belonging to Mary S. Ford. The land is situated between the Long Island Railroad and the South-side Railroad. For terms, &c., inquire of E. SPROUT, No. 63 Wall-st., New-York.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, Dec. 6, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (under direction of Henry E. Davies, Jr., Esq., referee,) the valuable store and tenement property north-east corner Canal and Mulberry sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND ABSOLUTE SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—1,250 LOTS AND GORES IN TWENTY-FIRST WARD, BROOKLYN, IN PUTNAM, NOSTRAND, MARCY, TOMPKINS, THROOP, YATES, LEWIS, AND STUYVESANT AVS., AND JEFFERSON, HANCOCK, AND HALSEY STS.—To be sold on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, under the direction of George I. Murphy, referee, by J. COLE, auctioneer.

The above property forms part of the estate of the late Judge Lefferts, and having been in the family for over 100 years, this being the first time the same has been offered for sale. Most of the streets are graded and paved, and the property is surrounded by first-class improvements. Convenient to the railroads to all the ferries. Seventy per cent. on mortgage. Maps at the referee's, Nos. 38 and 40 Court-st., or to the auctioneer, No. 387 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

BUTCHERS AND MARKETMEN, ATTENTION.

GRAND SPECULATION.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF LEASEHOLD LOTS, ON 34TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

OPPOSITE NEW MANHATTAN MARKET,

at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

Rain or shine, THURSDAY, Dec. 5, 1872.

Grafulla's Band will discourse eloquent music.

Manhattan Market is the largest in the world, accessible by five railroads and three ferries. Leases have twenty-one years to run, at very low rentals. Must greatly increase in value. You can build, pay ground-rent, and interest, for much less than you can purchase the fee of the adjoining property. Lots have two fronts, one on 34th-st., the other on Hudson River Railroad. Title perfect. Sale positive to highest bidder. Maps and particulars at the office of

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

LODI PRINT WORKS—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Assignee's sale at public auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the the 20th day of November, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., the manufacturing property, known as "The Lodi Print Works," comprising all the real estate, fixtures, fixed machinery, water rights, &c., belonging to the Company, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

Terms may be known on application to the undersigned,

NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee in bankruptcy of the Lodi Print Works, No. 53 Leonard-st., New-York City.

The foregoing sale is adjourned, by order of the Court, to Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the same place.

NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee Lodi Print Works.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF A VALUABLE LEASE ON WEST 4TH-ST., opposite Washington-square.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of W. D. Waddington and John Fitzpatrick, executors:

WEST 4TH-ST.—A lease of the lot situate on the south side of West 4th-st., between Wooster-st. and South 5th-av., known as No. 73 West 4th-st., together with the four-story brick store with two-story brick extension thereon. The lease has ten years to run from June 1, 1868; annual rent, $670. The lessee has the right to remove the buildings at the expiration of the lease. The above property is now rented for $3,500 per annum. Lot 24.6 by 109.2.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN **TIMES BUILDING.**

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE, near Park-av., four story, brown stone, furniture the very best, will be rented till the 1st of May, 1875, at $4,000 per year. OGDEN & CLARK, (late WARD & OGDEN,) Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

INSURANCE.

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ORGANIZED JULY 18, 1857.

Office, No. 151 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
CASH ASSETS	$270,675

DIRECTORS.

W. H. APPLETON,
SAM'L D. BABCOCK,
H. W. BELCHER,
C. C. BALDWIN,
JOS. B. BLOSSOM,
JOHN BRYAN,
T. B. CODLINGTON,
GEO. C. COLLINS,
HENRY DAY,
DAVID DOWS,
DENNING DUER,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
W. H. FOGG,
FREDERICK GANS,
S. E. GETTY,
JOHN GIHON,
PRESTON H. HODGES,
REUBEN W. HOWES,
WILSON G. HUNT,
J. B. KITCHING,
CH. G. LANDON,
JAMES LAWSON,
FRANCIS LELAND,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
A. E. MASTERS,
ANDREW MOUNT,
JOHN K MYERS,
GEO. L. NICHOLS,
F. PAYSON,
G. W. POILLON,
WM. REDMOND,
GUSTAVE REYNAUD,
R. W. RODMAN,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
MARCUS SPRING,
ROBERT SQUIRES,
E. B. STRANGE,
JOSEPH STUART,
JAMES S. STURGIS,
WILLIAM WATSON.

LOSS IN BOSTON LESS THAN $10,000.

Buildings, Merchandise, Dwellings, Furniture, and Vessels in Port, insured against loss and damage by FIRE, at current rates.

JOHN GIHON, President.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

EXTRACT FROM INSURANCE SPECTATOR.

The RESOLUTE has had its share of the untoward experiences and perils which have environed fire insurance of late years; but the Company's stockholders have never faltered in their determination to maintain the highest credit, and no one who ever held one of the Resolute's policies can say either that he was paid less than 100 cents on the dollar, or that he was the recipient of other than the most high-toned and liberal treatment.

OFFICE OF

THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN,

No. 217 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 165 Broadway, New-York.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 11, 1872.

Cash Capital	$150,000
Assets	240,000

We have no agencies, and only $5,000 in the burnt district in Boston, and respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public.

JOHN H. BAKER, President.
WALTER NICHOLS, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 161 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Errors having been made in publishing losses of insurance companies by the fire in Boston, the President and Directors of this Company deem it expedient and proper to inform the public that the whole amount of risks this Company has in the burnt district in Boston is $104,000; that if this amount is a total loss, the Company will pay it promptly and still have a handsome surplus remaining over and above its capital. From such information as can be obtained, it is believed, however, that the Company's loss will not exceed $75,000.

JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 168 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1872.

In pursuance of a requisition from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 15, 1872, the stockholders of the TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, are required to pay the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, ($75,000,) in cash, being fifty per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 168 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of December, 1872, to make good the deficiency of the capital, impaired by reason of the Boston fire.

In case of failure to pay the said assessment at or before the time above named, your stock will be reduced fifty per cent. of its par value.

OFFICE OF THE
SECURITY LIFE INS. AND ANNUITY CO.,
Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.

An election for Directors of the second class will be held at the office of the Company, on Tuesday, the 10th day of December next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

ISAAC H. ALLEN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in accordance with a requisition of the Acting Superintendent of the Insurance Department, dated Albany, Nov. 20, 1872, the stockholders of the New-York and Yonkers Fire Insurance Company are required to pay, at the office of the Company, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York City, on or before the 20th day of December, 1872, an assessment of forty per cent. on the capital stock of said Company.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1872.

RICHARD L. FRANKLIN, President.
JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

FIRE. BOSTON. FIRE.

Any information regarding STANDING of INSURANCE COMPANIES cheerfully furnished, and POLICIES in Companies RUINED by the late fire REPLACED WITHOUT CHARGE in SOUND SAFE COMPANIES by

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
No. 8 Pine-st., basement.

FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn STEAM TRANSIT CO.

NOTICE.

Books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened at the

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY,

Court-st., Corner of Joralemon, and at

TURNER BROTHERS', Bankers,

Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,

ON

Monday, Dec. 2.

As soon as Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of Stock is subscribed for, the Company will be organized according to the terms of the charter.

The following gentlemen are proposed for the first Board of Directors:

JOHN T. MARTIN,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,
ROBERT TURNER,
S. B. CHITTENDEN,
R. S. BUSSING,
E. C. LITCHFIELD,
WM. E. DODGE,
WM. N. ADAMS,
GILLIAN SCHENCK,
JAMES HOW,
JOHN LEFFERTS,
J. N. SMITH,
W. H. TAYLOR,
MORRIS REYNOLDS,
DITMAS JEWELL.

S. B. CHITTENDEN,
ROBERT TURNER,
WM. H. TAYLOR, } Committee.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

AND

GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
NO. 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS.
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

Geo. Opdyke & Co., BANKERS.

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES. INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe. Correspondents in London:

CITY BANK OF LONDON.

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1872.

During the month of December, 1872, I shall, by order, receive bids for gold, and offers of bonds, as follows:

BIDS FOR GOLD.
THURSDAY, Dec. 5—One Million.
THURSDAY, Dec. 12—One Million.
THURSDAY, Dec. 19—One Million.
FRIDAY, Dec. 27—One Million.

OFFERS OF BONDS.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4—One Million.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11—One Million.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18—One Million.
THURSDAY, Dec. 26—One Million.

A certified check for five per cent. of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock noon, each day specified. The Treasury may, at its option, accept offers of bonds or bids for gold in excess of the amount advertised for.

Printed forms for proposals, with the regulations to be observed, will be furnished at this office.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK FREAR-STONE COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at their office, No. 348 Broadway, Dec. 13, 1872.

The polls will be open from 2 until 4 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the 3d to the 13th inst., inclusive.

CHARLES W. DARLING, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

STATE AID BONDS,

TO THE ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,

A FIRST LIEN

ON THE REVENUE OF THE ROAD,

ONLY $15,000 PER MILE,

At Seventy-five Cents

AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This is the Great Central East and West route through Arkansas, CONNECTING THE THREE LARGEST CITIES IN THE STATE, Helena, Pine Bluff, and Little Rock, the Capital. This route has supported a LINE OF FIVE STEAMERS for several years. Connects with the GREAT COAL FIELDS west of Little Rock, and THE CATTLE TRADE from Texas, with unrestricted control of the COTTON PRODUCT FROM THE RICHEST PLANTATIONS IN THE WORLD. With these facts, careful investors will at once observe the immense traffic that awaits this Road.

Interest payable 1st October and April, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing the undersigned,

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

GUARANTEED BONDS ON A COMPLETED ROAD.

THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND FORT WAYNE RAILROAD CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, AND THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. Price 92 1-2 and interest. Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO. BANKERS, NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, 7 Per Cent. Bonds,

82 1-2 AND INTEREST.

This is the second City of the State, both as to population and commercial importance, and is growing rapidly.

Its Bonds are a first-class security.

For sale by

George Opdyke & Co.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS 10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS

The safest and most remunerative of bond investments.

Total amount of Kansas School Bonds issued to Jan. 1, 1872, $1,369,606; amount outstanding Jan. 1, 1872, $498,219.

Balance has been redeemed.

Choice lots for sale below par by

FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the following Companies, bearing the traffic guarantee of the Great Western Railway Company, of Canada, are hereby informed that the sums mentioned below have been applied from traffic to the 31st October, 1872, by the said Great Western Railway Company, for the purchase of bonds at no more than par, for which proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office, at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, until the 15th day of January, 1873:

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company	$4,010 22
Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company	6,833 21

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.,
DEC. 1, 1872. Great Western Railroad, of Canada.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual election for Directors of the Maryland Coal Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1872, the polls to remain open between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The stock transfer-books of the Company will be closed from Nov. 28 to Dec. 10, 1872, both inclusive.

W. M. BRAMHALL, Secretary.

PORT ROYAL RAILROAD

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

For sale at 72½ and accrued interest. The cheapest bonds in market. Interest regularly paid in New-York.

C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 30 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 23 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1872. }

THE BOOKS FOR THE TRANSFER of registered bonds will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, to prepare for the payment by check of the semi-annual interest due Jan. 1, 1873.

The payment will be made, as heretofore, by mailing to the address of each bondholder of record at the closing of the books, a coin check for the amount of interest due.

All bondholders who have changed their address since July 1, 1872, are requested to send their present address to this office immediately.

The books will be reopened on THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1873.

A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has made application for the renewal of certificate No. 1,967 for eight (8) shares of old stock of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, issued to James T. Sherman, and dated the 19th day of November, 1855, the same having been lost or destroyed. CALEB S. GREEN, Executor of James T. Sherman, deceased.

Dated DEC. 1, 1872.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1872. }

AN ELECTION OF THIRTY DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, proximo, at 12 o'clock noon. The poll will remain open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1872.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stock-holders of the Grand Tower Mining, Manufacturing and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors, will be held in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company, No. 33 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 430 GRAND-ST.

Interest from the first of every month.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.

ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description: marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

DRY GOODS.

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT,

E. RIDLEY & SON,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

EVERY DEPARTMENT CROWDED WITH GOODS PURCHASED AT AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALE.

ALSO OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

SILK VELVETS, BLACK AND COLORS, AT $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, AND UP.

YARD-WIDE MANTILLA SILK VELVETS, $4 75, $6, AND $7 50.

LINES OF VELVETEENS AT 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25.

10,000 PIECES GROS-GRAIN RIBBONS, 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., UP.

SASH AND WATERED RIBBONS UNDER MARKET PRICES.

200 CARTONS OF NEW TIPS, FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, PASSEMENTERIE GIMPS AND FRINGES, ORNAMENTS, &C.

BARGAINS IN REAL LACES, LACE VAILS, &C.

NEW SILK TIES, 1,000 DOZEN, AT 20c., 25c., 35c., 45c., UP.

CHEAP LINES OF HOSIERY AND WINTER GLOVES.

ALSO, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-WEAR.

E. RIDLEY & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, AND 311½ GRAND-ST.
NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

Holiday Presents,

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT

OVER TEN THOUSAND WAX DOLLS, FROM FIVE CENTS TO TWENTY DOLLARS.

WORK-BOXES, TABLES, WRITING-DESKS, CARVED GOODS, VASES, CHINA SETS, IMPORTED WILLOW-WARE, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, LARGEST VARIETY OF TOYS IN THIS CITY TO SELECT FROM. CHRISTMAS STORY-BOOKS, HOBBY-HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, MENAGERIES.

AND TEN THOUSAND OTHER VARIETIES WE CANNOT PARTICULARIZE.

EXAMINE OUR CURIOSITY ROOM.

E. RIDLEY & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST., 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

FURS, FURS.

CHILDREN'S SETS, $1 50 and $1 75.
MINK SETS, $10.
SEAL AND ERMINE, $16.
LARGEST VARIETY OF SETS, SACQUES, AND JACKETS, AT $2, $3, $4 and $5.
BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF FINE FURS TO SELECT FROM.

E. RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., New-York City.

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

HAT ROOM.

WE ARE SELLING FINE FELT HATS AT 25c., 50c., 75c., AND $1.

EVERY COLOR, BEST QUALITY, AT $1 25 AND $1 35.

SILK VELVET ROUND HATS, $1 75, $1 95, $2 25, $2 50, AND $3. ALL THE NEWEST SHAPES.

CLEARING OUT PLUSH ROUND HATS AT 25c. AND 38c.

OUR TRIMMED ROUND HATS AND BONNETS ARE ALL REDUCED IN PRICES FROM $1 TO $50.

NO FANCY PRICES.

HAND-KNIT AND WOVEN WORSTED GOODS.
FELT SKIRTS.
LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S SUITS, SACQUES, &C.
INFANTS' CLOAKS, DRESSES, HOODS, AND CAPS.
BARGAINS IN LADIES' UNDER-WEAR.
CORSETS, 65c. 75c., 85c., 95c., UP; CHEAPEST IN THIS CITY.

E. RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT

CONTINUATION SALE OF

KID GLOVES,

AT 55 CENTS AND 75 CENTS, ONE BUTTON.
TWO BUTTONS, 75 CENTS, $1 AND $1 25 PAIR.
THREE BUTTONS, $1 25 AND $1 50.
GENTS' KID GLOVES, $1, $1 25, AND $1 50, WARRANTED.

E. RIDLEY & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND,
NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

IMPORTANT BARGAINS.

BENNETT WILLIAMS,
NO. 773 BROADWAY,

Has received from the recent forced auction sales, and will sell at a very small advance,

Real Thread and Chantilly Laces.
Real Guipure and Yak Laces.
Real Point, Point Applique, and Valenciennes Laces.
Collars, Sets, Barbes, Coiffures, Capes, Vails, Shawls.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertions.
Initial Handkerchiefs, full assortment.
Passementeries, Fringes, Loops, Ornaments, &c.
Two-button Kid Gloves, $1; worth $1 50.
Cash buyers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

WANTED—DRY GOODS.—I WISH TO PURchase $50,000 worth assorted dry goods, for which I will pay sixty per cent. cash, balance in improved and unimproved lands, Indiana and Illinois. Address Room No. 128 Metropolitan Hotel.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Pursuant to an order of Hon. James W. Covert, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of ANDREW BRIDGEMAN, late of the town of Newtown, in the said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to S. V. BAGLEY, one of the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his place of business, at No. 8 Wall-st., in the City and County of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1873.—Dated September, 1872.

S. V. BAGLEY,
JAMES GLASSFORD, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCRIBNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Mitchells and A. B. Crane, No. 92 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of July, 1872.

CLARENCE G. MITCHELL,
JOHN BLAIR SCRIBNER, } Executors.

jy9-1aw6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. FURNISS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Jacob D. Vermilye, one of the subscribers at the Merchants' National Bank, No. 42 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 24th day of June, 1872.

SOPHIA R. C. FURNISS,
MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN,
JACOB D. VERMILYE,
jy2-1aw6mTu* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN UHL, deceased, of the City of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Samuel Hirsch, counsellor-at-law, at No. 319 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of August, 1872. LOUISA UHL, Executrix.

au13-1aw6mA*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN VAN AUKEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of S. Burkhalter, No. 188 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of July, 1872.

STEPHEN BURKHALTER,
ENOCH KETCHAM,
jy23 1aw6mTu* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES C. CONROY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 22 Vesey-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of August, 1872.

MICHAEL J. O'CONNOR, Executor.

au27-1aw6mTu*

ROBERT NORTH, THE WELL-KNOWN China mender, has returned to New-York, and is to be found at his old place, No. 130 West 16th-st.; glass and china riveted and cemented.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

LORD & TAYLOR will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 2, new lines of DRESS GOODS and very choice selections of FANCY GOODS, selected especially for the Holiday Season, consisting in part of Rich Costumes, Evening, Ball, and Reception Dresses, and handsome presents in Sealskin Sacques, Rich Cloaks, and India Shawls. Also, a fine line of LACE GOODS, in which suitable holiday gifts may be found. Dress Goods and Dress Patterns, in all the fashionable shades, at low prices. Also, FUR SETS, in Sealskin, Sable, Mink, Ermine, Astrakhan, Squirrel, &c., &c.

An elegant assortment of Fancy Articles, Toilet Sets, Glove-boxes, Handkerchief-boxes, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Satchels, and holiday gifts of every description. Gent's Dressing Gowns, Smoking Jackets and Caps, Scarfs, Ties, Umbrellas, Gloves, and other articles for gentlemen suitable for the Holidays, to which the attention of ladies is invited. Also, the Trefousse, Despres and Dent Gloves, in assorted shades, put up in quantities to suit the purchaser.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Broadway and Twentieth-st.
Grand-st. and Chrystie.

HOWARD, SANGER & CO.,

Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers, and Nos. 89 and 91 Reade sts.,

OFFER TO DEALERS, in addition to their usual stock, a large and elegant assortment of

RICH FANCY GOODS,

IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR

THE HOLIDAY TRADE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

PARIS AND VIENNA GILT BRONZE ORNAMENTS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
CARVED WOOD ARTICLES, BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
RUSSIA LEATHER BAGS AND PURSES.
CIGAR CASES AND STANDS, NEW PATTERNS.
JEWEL CASES, IN PEARL AND SHELL.
GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, IN SATIN, LEATHER, AND WOOD.
IVORY BRUSHES, IN SETS, PLAIN AND CARVED.
OPERA GLASSES, A FULL LINE.
PORTEMONNAIES AND CARD CASES.
TOILET AND HAND MIRRORS, IN WOOD, RUSSIA LEATHER AND IVORY.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, PLAIN AND MUSICAL.
WRITING-DESKS AND WORK-BOXES.
FANCY PAPER AND SHELL-BOXES.
ROGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S CUTLERY.

THE ABOVE WILL BE SOLD AT PRICES FAR BELOW THOSE USUALLY CHARGED FOR SIMILAR GOODS.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES NAVY SALE.

By order of Vice-Admiral S. C. Rowan, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard,

THURSDAY, Dec. 12, 1872,
at 12 o'clock noon.

United States steam-ship GUERRIERE, 2,490 tons.
United States steam-ship ALBANY, 2,000 tons.

Vessels and inventories to be seen on application to the Commandant of the Yard. Whole amount of purchase-money to be paid at the time of adjudication, and vessels to be removed from the Yard within two weeks from day of sale. Government reserves the right to reject any bid considered inadequate.

ALSO,
Immediately after,

Ships' BOATS, Cast, Scrap, and Sheet IRON, Composition CASTINGS, Shot BALLAST, Yellow Metal SHEATHING, large amount of CHAIN, BUOYS, OARS, Hemp and Manila ROPE, BALL CARTRIDGE for Navy Rifles, CARBINES and PISTOLS, Eight-horse Oscillating ENGINE, Rubber ARMOR, two HORSES, two OXEN, HARNESS, MATTING, OIL-CLOTH, CARPETS, THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS, SPY-GLASSES, LANTERNS, Running and Standing LIGHTS, STATIONERY, WOOD, LUMBER, &c.

Inventories can be obtained from the Executive Officer at the Yard.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE OF CHATTEL MORTGAGE, by order of mortgagee. Will be sold by O. H. PIERSON, auctioneer, of furniture, real estate, personal property, &c. Particular attention given to selling furniture at private residences. No. 5 Pine-st., New-York. At the Park House, No. 103 Waverley-place, west of Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, at 10 A. M., all the furniture and fixtures of said Park House, consisting of bar and fixtures, parlor furniture, new and costly. Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, two billiard-tables, mahogany and black-walnut bedsteads and bureaus, chairs, marble-top tables, crockery, kitchenware, &c. See catalogue day of sale.

Sale positive. No reserve.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRD DISTRICT STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1872. }

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS of the United States Internal Revenue laws, notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, at No. 13 Bowery, on FRIDAY, Dec. 13, 1872, the following articles, seized for violation of the United States Internal Revenue laws, viz.: 400 cigars at No. 364 East 10th-st., May 3, 1872; 3,000 cigars, — pounds leaf tobacco, at No. 14 1st-av., July 10, 1872; 300 cigars, 100 pounds leaf tobacco, at No. 100 Mott-st., July 23, 1872; 4,150 cigars, corner of Bowery and Grand-st., Sept. 7, 1872; 4,000 cigars at No. 111 Hester-st., Nov. 16, 1872. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

JNO. MCHOAR, Collector.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st.

GRAND SALE OF FINE BRONZES, CLOCKS, FIGURES, COUPS, &c., Leather and Inlaid Dressing-cases, Opera and Field Glasses, &c.

JOHNSTON VAN & TASSELL will sell, on THIS DAY and WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st.:

A very large assortment of fine clocks of every description, with vases, figures, and coups to match; fine leather and inlaid gents' and ladies' dressing-cases and work-boxes, cabinets, glove-boxes, folios, desks, &c.

A large line of splendid opera and field glasses.

ROBERT HAYDOCK & BROTHER, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

DAMAGED EARTHENWARE.

ROBERT HAYDOCK & BROTHER will sell on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 6 College-place, 23 crates W. G. earthenware, per account of whom it may concern, per ship Colorado; also, 200 crates W. G. and common earthenware, sound and in good order; flint glass-ware, table-ware, lamp-ware, French china, fancy goods, wax dolls, toys, &c.

THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at 10 o'clock, French china, Bohemian glass, fancy china, &c.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT —Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN BACH, bankrupt.—Take notice that I will offer for sale by public auction, at No. 84 South-st., in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of December, 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, the stock and fixtures of the bankrupt, doing business as tobacco and cigar dealer, and comprising numerous cases and barrels of tobacco and cigars, screw-presses, platform scales, weights and scales, various sieves, desk, table, stools, cigar-form, and sundries. By order

REINHOLD STEINECKE, Assignee,
No. 6 Fletcher-st., New-York City.
SIGISMUND KAUFMANN, Attorney,
No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York.

ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL AT public sale on Governor's Island, New-York Harbor, on Dec. 30, 1872, at 1½ P. M., a quantity of old steel, rope, and iron.

Terms cash. For further information, apply to this office.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers,
Brevet Major-General.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Auctioneers.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 694 BROADway, corner of 4th-st., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 4th and 5th of December, the C. NOTT, of the LIBRARY of Dr. J. C. Nott, author of the "Types of Mankind," "Races of Men," and other Works.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M., a collection of LAW BOOKS.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 3, at 11½ o'clock, at their store, 70 cases Genoa figs, 150 boxes Malaga lemons, 1,700 packages Almeria grapes, eight bags walnuts, 1,500 boxes new crop and old Malaga and Valencia raisins, 500 Malaga lemons ex Dauntless, landing on Pier No. 14 East River.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT MALE teacher in Union Free School No. 2, East New-York, Long Island; salary attached to the position, $700 per year. Applicants will please address themselves by letter, giving references, to DITMAS JEWELL, Esq., East New-York, Long Island, until Saturday next, Dec. 7.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC AND thorough teacher and disciplinarian who is also an evangelical American clergyman in good standing and experienced in Sunday-school work; compensation about $1,200 a year only, unless his wife is also a teacher. Address THOROUGH, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AS ASSISTant teacher in Erasmus Hall Academy, Flatbush, Long Island. Requisites, Christian character, scholarship, experience and tact in the management of boys. Address, with full particulars, testimonials and references, E. T. MACK, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL College, No. 875 Broadway, pupils have private instruction day or evening, and learn business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, in a few practical lessons.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Nos. 71, 73 and 75 East 61st-st., New-York, will commence its sixteenth year Sept. 26, 1872. For full information send for catalogue. Address as above at No. 75 East 61st-st.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.

Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS, Principal.

No. 16 West 51st-st., near Central Park, (between 5th and 6th avs.) A thorough limited Boarding and Day school for children, with KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT for young ladies. Miss Phillips refers by permission to Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., LL.D., Bronxville, N. Y.; Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., New-York, and others.

IRVING INSTITUTE.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Send for circular.
A. ARMAGNAC, M. A., Principal.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 44 West 54th-st., near Central Park.

Mrs. Bleecker has a primary department for children from four to seven years of age. Miss PEGRAM is associated with Mrs. Bleecker, and has charge of the higher branches.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS. Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' GERMAN, FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, Stamford, Conn., Mrs C. E. RICHARDSON, Principal.—This well-established institution, within little more than an hour's ride of New-York, offers, in the course of teaching and in the qualifications of its instructors, advantages such as are, ordinarily, only to be obtained in the best Metropolitan schools; and combines with those advantages such rural surroundings and such a moderate scale of charges as are unattainable in the City. A limited number of pupils only received. Terms for boarding pupils, $500, $575 and $650 per annum. References: Bishop Williams, of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Gen. Vinton, Martin Paine, M. D., New-York. School begins Sept. 22.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 36 EAST 63D st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, (NO more,) whose parents desire for them the highest culture, or the completion of a deficient education, may obtain such in the family of a College Professor, residing in the healthful region of the Highlands. Liberal compensation expected, and full return given. Reference, President Barnard, of Columbia College. Address HERBERT, Box No. 137 *Times* Office, appointing interview.

MRS. PETERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, Locust Hill-av., Yonkers, N. Y. Limited number, under twelve years of age, received as boarding pupils, where they will have the comforts of a home, and every care given to their mental, moral and physical culture. Applications may be made by letter, or personally as above.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept 26. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., B. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 650 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 18 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

GERMAN PRIVATELY TAUGHT BY DR. BENDAN, late of the University, at 136 West 41; prepares for College.

G. HAMILTON'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, and Mathematical School, No. 781 6th-av., between 44th and 45th sts.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of SMITH & CLARK, at Bronxville and New-York, is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

(Signed,) DAVID E. SMITH.
JNO. W. CLARK.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1872.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC........SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 11 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 10 A. M.
OCEANIC.........SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 4.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Algeria, Wed'sday, Dec. 4.	Abyssinia, Wed'y, Dec. 25.
Java, Wednesday, Dec. 11.	Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 1.
Calabria, Wed'day, Dec. 18.	Parthia, Wed'sday, Jan. 8.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..............................$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NOTICE.—THE ALGERIA WILL SAIL FOR Liverpool and Queenstown on WEDNESDAY, 4th inst. Steerage passengers embark at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 8 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 4th December.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—GOODS SHIPPED from Havre for transhipment at Liverpool to ALGERIA Nov. 16, arrived too late, will be forwarded by the JAVA Nov. 23, 1872.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.
WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY, THOMPSON........Saturday, Dec. 7, at 10 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE...........Saturday, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER........Saturday, Dec. 21, at 9 A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
THE QUEEN, ANDREWS. Wed'day, Dec. 11, at 1 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage...................$75 and $65, currency
Steerage...............................$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Dec. 3.
GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Thursday, Dec. 5.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Dec. 7.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through business, apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

From New-York.		From Glasgow.
Saturday, Dec. 7	ANGLIA	Saturday, Dec. 28.
Saturday, Dec. 14	INDIA	Saturday, Jan. 4.
Saturday, Dec. 21	CALIFORNIA	Saturday, Jan. 11.
Saturday, Dec. 28	AUSTRALIA	Saturday, Jan. 18.
Saturday, Jan. 4	VICTORIA	Saturday, Jan. 25

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...Saturday, Nov. 30
WASHINGTON.......ROUSSAN...Saturday, Dec. 14
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE...Saturday, Dec. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON. Thursday, Dec. 5, 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Dec. 7, 11 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Dec. 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Dec. 14, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, Dec. 21, 10 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	30
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. PRICE.............Dec. 4, at 8½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN...............Dec. 11, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN Dec. 18, at 8½ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. PRICE.....Dec. 25, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH............Jan. 8, at

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,
NEW-YORK TO
DEMERARA.

CALLING AT ST. THOMAS AND BARBADOES TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.

THESE FIRST-CLASS, FULL-POWERED IRON STEAMERS ARE INTENDED TO SAIL FROM ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:
MANDINGO, 1,800 tons..........Nov. 13 and Dec. 21,
Followed by
LAGOS AND GUNGA,
AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken. HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

For freight or passage apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, Agents,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, AND San Domingo City.—The United States mail steamship TYBEE, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Dec. 10.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan, San Diego, and San Pedro, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Dec. 7.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco Dec. 16 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 3, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 5, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 7, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 7, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM..................Dec. 23
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These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
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Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, sailing every fortnight, on THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
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NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

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Tapscott's Emigration and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 86 South-st. Drafts from £1 upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and passage-tickets by steam-ships and sailing packets issued at lowest rates by
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MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL,
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American and European Plan.
A first-class restaurant, with reasonable prices.
ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS,
En suite or singly, for families or gentlemen.
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NO. 417 WEST 23D-ST.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two gentlemen, can have a large, handsome extension-room, furnished or unfurnished, on parlor-floor; has closet-room, bath, grate, and gas. Will furnish meals, or, if desired for house-keeping, will give privilege in dining-room, kitchen, laundry, and cellar. Also, one entire second floor to let, unfurnished.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE AND HANDsomely-furnished parlors on first floor in brown-stone house, 23d-st., near 7th-av., to let, with board, to two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; hot and cold water, and every convenience. Apply to the agent, F. CRASSONS, No. 85 Beaver-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, VERY DEsirably located, Madison-square, wish to rent one or two handsomely-furnished rooms, with bath attached, to gentlemen. Address C. M. B., Box No. 14 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

MISS H. OGDEN,
No. 5 East 31st-st. A parlor floor, handsomely furnished, with private table; also, one large room on fourth floor.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses,) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Large well-furnished rooms, unexpectedly vacated, with every convenience; singly or en suite: with or without private table.

NO. 116 WAVERLEY-PLACE, BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—To let, unfurnished, two desirable rooms on second floor, and two on third floor: rent low; best references required.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ENTIRE ELEGANT PARlor floor, will accommodate a large family, can be had, with private table, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th-av.

A LADY WHO TAKES A FEW BOARDers has parlor and bedroom on the second story to rent: unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 25 East 9th-st.

PARTIES OF REFINEMENT WISHing an elegantly-furnished second floor, with first-class board, can find accommodations at No. 15 East 46th-st.; unquestionable references exchanged.

WEST 31ST-ST.—ELEGANT AND FRESHLY furnished suite of rooms on parlor floor, including extensive bed and bath rooms, with or without private table. No. 36.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms on second floor, with first-class board; southern exposure; unexceptionable reference given and required. No. 117 East 34th-st.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—A PARTY going South will vacate a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms; liberal tables and home comforts insured. References exchanged.

NO. 49 WEST 16TH-ST.—A LARGE front room, also hall-rooms, to let, with board, to gentlemen; references given and required.

NO. 60 EAST 49TH-ST.—A LARGE, cheerful room, on third floor, to let, with good board; also a back parlor. References exchanged.

A COSY, WELL-FURNISHED ROOM to let, with board; references. Call at No. 328 West 20th-st.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av.—Suites of rooms to let, second and third floors, with private table only.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—WITH BOARD, one hall room; also a few table boarders taken; house and table first class.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST., LARGE THIRD floor room, and upper side room; superior board.

NO. 63 PARK-AV.—ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen with board.

BOARD WANTED.

TWO LADIES DESIRE, FROM THE 15th of December, a sunny, well-furnished third-story front room, with open fire and first-class board, between 14th and 40th sts., and 3d and 6th avs.; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address, stating terms, &c., J. T., Box No. 84 Stamford, Conn.

BOARD WANTED.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, with private table, by a gentleman, his wife, and son, on Fifth or Madison-av., or a location near those avenues. Address A. B., Box No. 4,345 Post-office.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st. NEW-YORK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

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AT NO. 4 UNION-SQUARE, A NUMber of superior servants are anxious to obtain employment; they are, in every instance, guaranteed reliable and competent and willing to work for moderate wages. Employers in want of help will find it to their advantage to call at No. 4 Union-square.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 336 4TH-AV.—SITUations wanted for a large number of professed Protestant and other cooks, experienced nurses, waitresses, laundresses, &c.; are prepared to supply our customers, City or country.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT GIRL, lately landed, to do chamber-work and take care of grown children; is a neat plain sewer; understands crocheting; has lived out in Ireland; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or seamstress; can operate; can give satisfactory reference from last employer. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

CHAMBER-MAID AND ASSIST WITH Washing.—By a neat, tidy girl; is willing to be generally useful in a house; will give excellent City reference from last employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class chamber-maid; thoroughly understands her business; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 317 East 37th-st., first floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and to assist with fine washing, or waiting; excellent City reference. Call at No. 57 Macdougal-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress and to take care of children; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 117 West 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A MOST CAPAble and neat girl as chamber-maid; very careful and tidy in her work; has unexceptionable testimonials. Can be seen at French Office, 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT person as chamber-maid, and would do plain sewing if required; very best City reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th-st.; ring top bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small family; City references. Call at No. 124 West 49th-st.

COMPANION.—BY A RESPECTABLE lady, a position as traveling companion, or would take the overseeing of a house; can give good reference. Address or call at No. 148 Summit-st., South Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry, including boning and larding and all kinds of desserts; City or country; City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT, A GOOD plain family cook; will wash and iron for a small family; no objection to the country; reference from last place. May be seen till suited, at the Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; can do all kinds nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family, soups, jellies, ice-cream, larding, &c.; has two years' City reference from her last place; lady to be seen. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer.—By a young woman; is a thorough cook in all its branches; excellent baker; bread, pastry, creams, jellies, &c.; has lived in gentlemen's families; very best testimonials; honest, temperate, kind, and obliging; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a neat and tidy young woman, with excellent City references; is a good bread, biscuit and pastry baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR FAMILY COOK; understands French and American cooking in all its branches thoroughly; has first-class City references; will go for moderate wages. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, to do cooking, washing, and ironing or general housework; is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; a trusty and respectful servant; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COOK—WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN and wife; wife as cook or laundress; man as waiter, in a private family; references. Call for three or four days at No. 135 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, as a first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 5th-st., in the rear.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH cook; is thoroughly competent to do both English and French cooking; can give the best of reference from last employer. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a very clean, tidy, respectable young woman; understands her business in every respect; will give three years' recommendation from last employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, OR COOK AND TO ASSIST in Washing.—By a Protestant young woman, very respectable, and very good cook and baker; good laundress; country or City; very best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS cook; understands all kinds of good family cooking; soups, meats, game; is a good baker; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, CAPABLE OF doing all sorts of French cooking and baking; can get up dinner and supper for parties, cold and hot; can make desserts of all kinds, creams, jellies, &c. Apply at No. 621 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, AS cook; is competent to take charge of a kitchen; has good reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 391 8th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT Swedish cook; has excellent City references; must have a kitchen-maid. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH cook, in a private family; no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply at 242 West 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as good cook; excellent baker; best reference. Call at No. 636 3d-av.

COOK.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS AND FAITHful German girl, to cook, wash, and iron. Call at No. 4 Union-square.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FASHIONABLE dress-maker wishes employment by the day in first-class families; competent to do all kinds of dress-making in the latest style; reference given. Call at 154 West 28th-st., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—A DRESS-MAKER wishes customers by the day; cuts and fits all the new styles. Call or address No. 524 8th-av.

DRESS-MAKER—WHO IS A FIRST-class cutter and fitter, will go by the day in families. Apply at No. 109 East 28th-st.

EMPLOYERS
Can always be PROMPTLY SUITED with
DOMESTIC HELP.
FOR ANY CAPACITY, AT
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
REFERENCES INVESTIGATED.

EMPLOYERS, GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS colored servants at SIMMS' Agency, No. 543 6th-av.; twenty-five cooks ready for places; references guaranteed.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, all highly recommended, will be found at the German Bureau, No. 2 Bleecker-st., corner Bowery.

HOUSE-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant house-maid and plain seamstress, or will do some fine washing. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY NEAT, TIDY YOUNG Protestant woman; is a good plain family cook; excellent washer and ironer; will give good recommendations as to honesty, respectability, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A CLEAN, TIDY young Scotch woman; is a good family cook; excellent washer and ironer; will give good City reference; has no objection to be generally useful in a family. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, with a child, eight months old, to do general house-work; is a good cook; willing and obliging. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

HOUSE-WORK.—A LADY WISHES TO find a good home for a young Southern colored girl, aged sixteen; she is honest and obliging, and would make herself useful. Call at 138 East 45th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE person, to wait on a lady and do plain sewing, or take care of a grown child; is trustworthy and very obliging; sews on machine; is very fond of children; over eight years' best reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 273 West 22d-st., rear.

LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID and Fine Washing.—By a neat and tidy young woman, who understands her business thoroughly, and has unexceptionable City references; late employers can be seen. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, (Protestant;) is willing to go in the country; can take entire charge of the finest clothes, fluting, puffing, and polishing, and doing up laces equal to new; best of references. Apply at No. 621 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMan; very respectable and good laundress; will do chamber-work, French fluting, and do up ladies' and gents' fine work in the neatest manner; country or City; very best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman as first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands doing up fine muslins, &c.; good references; country preferred. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT person as cook, and good washer and ironer in a private family; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 344 West 26th-st., basement.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman, days' work, or washing and ironing, at her own house; terms reasonable. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 West 35th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; polishing and fluting in the best manner; City reference. Call for two days at 254 West 37th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

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HORSE-BLANKETS, FOR CARRIAGE and stable use, lap-robes, whips, &c., the best goods in the market at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton-st., near William.

STABLE TO RENT.—PART OF PRIvate stable, on East 39th-st., near Madison-av., with room for coachman. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,260 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A BAY HORSE, NEARLY SIXteen hands high; good for truck or carriage. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, No. 365 West 19th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would do the washing and ironing of a few families or gentlemen; good reference. Call or address No. 246 West 30th-st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would like to go out by the day or week to wash and iron or house-cleaning. Call at No. 157 West 27th-st., rear, third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL as laundress, or cook and assist in fine washing; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE girl as capable laundress; is fully competent to do up the clothes in the best manner; has excellent references. Apply at No. 621 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNdress; is an excellent hand at fluting and polishing; can give the best of reference from first-class families; will take a place in City or country. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

NURSE.—THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE has on its register "R. D.," a young woman who will take full charge of a child from its birth; has three years' reference, and employer says, "She is kind, cheerful, fully competent, faithful and attentive, and a good plain sewer." May be seen at office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED, faithful woman, a situation as nurse for an invalid or child; would assist with chamber-work in a private family; City or country; excellent references. Can be seen until engaged at No. 280 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from birth, and bring it up on the bottle; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 346 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the milliner's store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, as nurse and to do plain sewing; has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived three years. Call for two days at No. 820 East 44th-st., corner 2d-av., third floor.

NURSE, LAUNDRESS AND COOK.—A lady leaving the City desires situations for three competent servants whom she can properly recommend, as nurse, laundress and cook. Apply for two days at No. 168 Madison-av., from 4 to 6.

NURSE—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO Protestant French girls, one as nurse, the other as upstairs girl, at any light work; both have excellent references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Wilcox & Gibbs' machines; good City reference. Call at No. 203 Lexington-av., third floor.

NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse, at present disengaged, will take a few more engagements: best City reference from doctors and ladies. Call on or address for one week, Nurse, No. 808 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, AS nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from birth; good City reference. Call at No. 53 West 42d-st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT ENGlish girl, as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 4 Union-square.

NURSE, &c.—TO TAKE CARE OF AN AGED or invalid lady, or as nursery governess. Inquire this week at present employer's, No. 139 East 26th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN GIRL; IS capable of taking a situation as seamstress and nurse, or chamber-maid and waiting; can give reference for either from former employers. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant girl, as seamstress; will assist with chamber-work, or with growing children; can cut and fit, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 391 8th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROFESSED WAITress; is active and quick and extremely neat and tidy about her work; has two splendid City references, one of three years, the other of twelve months' service. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress, or as chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of silver, &c.; has good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE girl as waitress; is thoroughly competent to fill a man's place; can carve and serve the wine; is also an experienced chamber-maid, and can give the best of testimonials. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as a competent waitress; understands the care of silver and salads perfectly, or would act as parlor-maid; is neat, tidy, and systematic; has best reference. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, and first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; can take a man's place; country or City; very best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress; would prefer chamber-work; thoroughly understands both. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., second floor, front room.

WAITRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; three years' reference. Apply at No. 107 West 18th-street.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS Swedish girl, speaking English, in this City or Brooklyn, as waitress, seamstress or chambermaid. Apply for three days at No. 10 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTestant waitress; has excellent references; can take charge equal to any man-servant. Call or address No. 405 5th-av.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD several years experience in credit business desires an engagement to take charge of that department in a first-class house; references. Address CREDIT, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A REspectable young German (single) as coachman; good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches; can milk, &c.; sober and obliging; best City references. Call or address H. B., No. 202 William-st., in the bakery.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; can come well recommended; is a good City driver; ten years' experience. Address T. Simpson, No. 28 Veranda-place, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, GARDENer.—By a respectable single man; can milk, understands the care of furnace; is first-class groom and careful driver; first-class City reference. Address M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom; is willing and obliging; would assist in waiting on table; has the best City references. Address for two days P., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN—BY A GOOD FRENCH COACHman in a private family, as first, or in a good livery-stable; understands the treatment of horses; good recommendations from all his former employers. Address or call on M. M., No. 38 1st-av., second floor.

COACHMAN—A RESPECTABLE COLored man as coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly; can give good reference. Address Henry Jutin, No. 223 West 42d-st.

COLLECTOR, &c.—BY A MARRIED MAN in a banking or commercial house as collector or runner; best reference, and any amount of security. Address Box No. 1,447 Post-office.

COPYING.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO wishes to do some copying, or find employment, during some leisure hours in the afternoon or evening. Call on or address JOHN J. RAEDIG, No. 108 Allen-st.

FOOTMAN, GROOM, WAITER, OR LIKE Situation.—By a very respectable, well-recommended North of Ireland Protestant young man, who is experienced in the above branches; can also milk, build fires, black boots, &c. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SOUTHERN MAN, who has had many years experience, to take care of horses in a gentleman's private stable. Call or address for two days, C. J. BURNETT, 33 Bleecker-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter, who speaks English fluently, and understands his duties thoroughly; has City reference, which will bear the strictest investigation; wages, $50. Address C. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man as first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has best City reference as to honesty, sobriety, capability, &c.; gentleman or lady may be seen. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WAITER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE German as waiter in a private family; he thoroughly understands his business, and has first-class City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man as waiter in a private family; is willing, sober and obliging. Call for two days at No. 8 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE waiter, Protestant; accustomed to the duties of a private family; good City reference given. Address A. B., No. 437 6th-av.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS, $12, worth $20; Velvet Hats, $12 to $1, each; Alaska Furs, $12, worth $30. Bargains this week. BINNS' Millinery, 647 Broadway. This is valuable. Save it.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL,
(Fronting St. James Park,) Jacksonville, Fla.
Open from November to May. Address
F. H. ORVIS.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA—LUCCA.
Director.......................MAX MARETZEK
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, at 8 o'clock.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
Ambroise Thomas' opera of
MIGNON, MIGNON, MIGNON,
With the THREE PRIME DONNE,
MME. PAULINE LUCCA,
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
SENORA SANZ.
Signors VIZZANI, LYALL, JAMET, and others.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 4 at 8 o'clock,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock,
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 1 P. M.
LAST GRAND MATINEE.
Knabe's pianos are used at the Academy of Music.
Tickets can be obtained at the Academy of Music and at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER.
TRIUMPHANT RESULT OF
SIX MONTHS' PREPARATION.
UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS OF
THE GREAT SPECTACLE.
EVERY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE,
THE BEAUTIFUL PAGEANT,
LEO AND LOTOS,
with its glorious costumes, beautiful scenery, exquisite music, and the
FINEST BALLET IN THE WORLD.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. THOMPSON.
FIRST TIME THIS SEASON,
The Great Drama of ON HAND.

TODAY AT 2,
An entirely new
Burlesque and
Pantomime,
entitled the
GOLDEN
BUTTERFLY,
with all the
beautiful Blondes.

THIS EVENING AT 8.
First time this season,
of the great actor, Mr.
JOHNNY THOMPSON,
in the renowned
sensation drama of
ON HAND,
with all its
original effects.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE,
No. 201 Bowery.
THE GREAT DELEHANTY AND HENGLER.
Delehanty and Hengler..........as..........The Hottentots
Delehanty and Hengler.........."Among the Roses."
A NEW DRAMA, DUNDERBECK IN A FIX.
MISS MACY ROADCAP in SONGS and DANCES.
TONY PASTOR'S GREAT TROUPE OF STARS.
MATINEES TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2½.
Ladies admitted free on Friday evenings.

ON EXHIBITION,
AT JAMES' FINE-ART ROOMS,
No. 30 East 14th-st.,
JOHANNES A. OERTEL'S CARTOONS,
Illustrating
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT'S POEM,
"WAITING BY THE GATE."
ADMISSION FREE.

STEINWAY HALL.—BRILLIANT SUCCESS
MR. S. B. MILLS. | DR. L. DAMROSCH.
"The opening concert was a gratifying success."—*Herald*.
Second Soirée of Chamber Music, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 5. Assisted by eminent vocal and instrumental talent. Third Soirée, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 19. Tickets can now be obtained at Steinway Hall and principal music-stores.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT
Will deliver his second
FREE LECTURE ON FRENCH,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, at 8 P. M.
Subject:
ALL THE FRENCH PRONOUNS AT A GLANCE,
and in every possible combination.
LECTURE FREE. Ladies especially invited.

THE SOCIETY
FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DESTITUTE BLIND
in New-York will hold a FAIR at their
NEW HOME, NO. 219 WEST 34TH-ST.,
on
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY of this week, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.

PROF. S. J. SEDGWICK.
TO-NIGHT.
GREAT ECHO CANYON.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, 28TH-ST., near 5th-av. Open day and evening. Health Lift, Turkish Bath, Boxing, &c. Seventeenth Anniversary Exhibition, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.
Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.,) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 5:39, 6:38, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, and 6:38 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 2:23, 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23, 8:08 (Ex.,) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:08 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 8:08, 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.
JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Hunisboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:00 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.
C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Trains leave James-slip, New-York, as follows, (leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later:)
8:30 A. M., Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M., Northport and Locust Valley Way.
12:30 P. M., Jamaica Accommodation.
3:00 P. M., Riverhead, Sag Harbor, and Locust Valley Express, (through to Greenport Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M., Northport and Locust Valley Express.
5:00 P. M., Hempstead and Rockaway Express.
6:00 P. M., Northport Way.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead, and at Jamaica with East New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, NEILSON.
Edwin Booth..............Proprietor and Manager.
LAST WEEK but ONE of
MISS NEILSON.
In compliance with the great desire to witness Miss Neilson as Rosalind, the Management respectfully announces
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY
as positively the Last Three Nights of
MISS NEILSON
in her great character of
JULIET.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
The only three nights of
MISS NEILSON
in her charming impersonation of
ROSALIND,
in Shakespeare's Sparkling Comedy, "AS YOU LIKE IT."
MR. WALLACK as MERCUTIO and JACQUES.
MR. WHEELOCK as ROMEO and ORLANDO.
LAST NEILSON MATINEE but ONE,
and last appearance but one of
MISS NEILSON as ROSALIND,
On SATURDAY, at 2.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

In active preparation, a Historic, Pictorial Drama, in five acts, by John Brougham, Esq., entitled:
THE LILY OF FRANCE.
Founded on the Story of Joan of Arc.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..............Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..................Mr. A. M. PALMER
Positively the
LAST NIGHTS
of Sardou's great play
AGNES,
and the
LAST NIGHTS
OF MISS AGNES ETHEL'S ENGAGEMENT.

77th to 84th
performance
of
AGNES.
SATURDAY
matinée
at 1½ o'clock.
Evening performance
begins at 8.

In active preparation
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM'S
new romantic drama written
expressly
for this theatre and entitled
ATHERLEY COURT,
in which

Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT, Miss PHILLIS GLOVER, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Miss MARY GRISWOLD, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. MARK SMITH, Mr. EDWARD LAMB, Mr. T. F. MACKAY, Mr. GEORGE PARKES, Mr. J. H. BURNETT, Mr. R. MONTGOMERY, Mr. W. B. LAURENS, Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS, and other members of the GREAT COMEDY COMPANY engaged at this theatre will appear.

BARNUM'S. DAY AND EVENING.
BARNUM'S. DAY AND EVENING.
CROWDED HOUSES.
CROWDED HOUSES.
A SPACIOUS AND BRILLIANT AMPHITHEATRE OF LUXURIOUS APPOINTMENTS,
in which to witness the only
FASHIONABLE ARENIC ENTERTAINMENT
IN THE UNITED STATES.
THE LEADING ACROBATS.
THE LEADING EQUESTRIANS.
THE LEADING GYMNASTS.
THIS WEEK. THIS WEEK. THIS WEEK.
MAN WITH THE IRON JAW!
FEMALE SAMPSON.
FIFTY STAR PERFORMERS.
TWO HUNDRED AUXILIARIES,
led by the popular
DAN CASTELLO.
FOUR LIVING GIRAFFES.
MONSTER SEA LIONS.
YAKS, ELANDS, TAPIRS, GORILLAS, LIONS, TIGERS,
GIANT AND DWARF ELEPHANTS, SERPENTS, &c.
MUSEUM OF
LIVING AND MECHANICAL CURIOSITIES.
THE LARGEST GIANT,
THE SMALLEST DWARF,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, ALBINOS, &c., &c.
DAY AND EVENING.
DOORS OPEN FROM 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.
HIPPODROME PERFORMANCES AT 2 AND 8.
AVOID THE CROWD BY ATTENDING DAY EXHIBITION.
NOTE.—Life of P. T. BARNUM, written by himself, 870 pages, illustrated, muslin, gilt, reduced from $3 50 to $1 50. Supplied to his patrons only for $1. Less than cost.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.
58th-st., between 3d-av. and Lexington-av.
Prof. VANEK begs to announce that he will give one of his soirées magiques at the above-named new theatre on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4. Full particulars in programmes.
Admission, 50 cents. Children under ten years, half price. Reserved seats can be secured between 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon without additional charge.

STEINWAY HALL. H. M. STANLEY.
Mr. H. M. STANLEY'S
First Lecture in New-York,
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 3, 1872.
Subject:
LIFE IN CENTRAL AFRICA AND THE HORRORS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.
Tickets can be procured at the Box-office, Steinway Hall, No. 701 Broadway and No. 114 Broadway.
General Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE. 23D-ST.
MORE NOVELTIES. IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS
First appearance since his return from California of
Mr. J. W. MCANDREWS,
The favorite old Plantation Delineator.

PROF. S. J. SEDGWICK.
TO-NIGHT.
In Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church,
between 6th and 7th avs.

MR. FAVARGER'S NATURAL METHOD of teaching French, followed exclusively for three months, and progress verified on beginners. Learners and teachers invited to the opening THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 8 o'clock, at No. 9 University-place.

LADIES' FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT of the French Evangelical Church, to be held at Somerville Art Gallery, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, and Saturday afternoon and evening, Dec. 4, 5, 6, and 7, 1872.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females—Asylum, No. 226 East 20th-st.—The Fifty-ninth Anniversary will take place on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON, and all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.
For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Nov. 26..2:00 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25..12:00 M.
Thursday, 28th....2:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 27th.....2:00 P. M.
Friday, 29th.......2:00 P. M.	Friday, 29th.......7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 30th....2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 30th....7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3..9:30 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 2....8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 5th...10:30 A. M.	Wed'day, 4th......9:00 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED
To solicit subscriptions to the stock or membership of the Industrial Exhibition Company.
Apply at No. 925 Broadway;
one door above 21st-st.
All persons interested in seeing a Crystal Palace in New-York are requested to call.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT INTELLIGENT and industrious saleswomen in all departments of fancy goods; experienced saleswomen preferred; must be correct at figures and have good references. Apply at the desk of the Superintendent, between 2 and 4 P. M.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT SMART WOmen as cashiers; must be quick and correct at figures and good judges of money; best of references required. Apply between 2 and 4 P. M., at the desk of the Superintendent.

WANTED—FOR A WELL-ESTABLISHED, weekly technical journal in New-York, a business manager who has some knowledge of printing and publishing. A young man of business talent, good address, character, and energy will be given a desirable and permanent situation. Address, stating experience and giving references, W. D., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, WELL-BRED BOY, who is willing to make himself generally useful; wages $3 per week; hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Address, in handwriting of applicant, H. & RUGGLES, No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 7.

WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, A clerk who writes a good rapid hand, and is not afraid of work; $10 per week. Address LAWYER, New-York Post-office, Box No. 3,631.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO SALESMEN. Those having experience and a reliable trade in woolens can apply in person or by letter to STIMSON, MARQUAND & CO., No. 510 Broadway.

WANTED—A SCOTCH OR ENGLISH Protestant woman as kitchen-maid. Apply, with references, at the basement door, No. 277 5th-av., between 10 and 12.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron in a small family. Apply at 129 East 39th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
CURTAIN RISES at 7¾. Admission, ONE DOLLAR. Family Circle, FIFTY CENTS. Reserved chairs, fifty cents and one dollar extra.
AUGUSTIN DALY..........Sole Lessee and Manager
ROUND
THE
CLOCK.
THE NEW LOCAL SENSATIONAL "FOLLY"
EVERY NIGHT
AND
SATURDAY MATINEE.
The scenery, all new, embraces views of
I.—A GRAND-ST. CONFECTIONERY.
II.—THE GRAND UNION RAILROAD DEPOT.
III.—A MOONLIGHT SPREE AT LION PARK, WITH A GRAND EXHIBITION OF FIRE-WORKS.
IV.—BEHIND THE SCENES AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.
V.—A Performance of
THE BLACK CROOK,
At old Niblo's Garden, with a rear view of the transformation scene, one of the
MOST PECULIAR SENSATIONS
ever presented on the New-York stage.
VI.—A NIGHT AT HARRY HILL'S SPORTING CRIB, with a genuine "BOXING MILL."
VI.—A VIEW OF MURDERER'S ROW.
VII.—DONOVAN'S-ALLY IN THE FIVE POINTS, with the great sensation of
THE BURNING ROOKERY.
VIII.—A glance at the LIEDERKRANZ MASQUE, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, exhibiting a brilliant and unique tableau; the boxes crowded; the dancing floor filled with its MOTLEY THRONG, and in the back-ground a magnificent and exciting view of
THE DAUGHTERS OF EVE,
Exhibiting the various phases of woman's dress from the day of MOTHER EVE to the GRECIAN BEND.
The characters in this unique and brilliant local sensation are sustained by
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Miss EMMA HOWSON,
THE GREAT MAJILTON DANCERS,
THE FAMOUS LAURIS, PANTOMIMISTS,
and the whole of the GREAT COMPANY of the GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, together with its
MAGNIFICENT CHORUS
AND
BEAUTIFUL BALLET TROUPE.
MATINEE OF ROUND THE CLOCK.
SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.
Performance over every night at 10½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
BEGINS AT 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
Last week
of the
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Characters by the celebrated comedy company of this theatre.

Mr. Chas. Fisher,	W. Davidge,	George Clarke,
James Lewis,	W. J. Lemoyne,	Louis James,
B. T. Ringgold,	D. Whiting,	George De Vere,
Owen Fawcett,	J. H. Burnett,	J. A. Mackey,
F. Chapman,	W. Beekman,	and others.

Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Fanny Davenport.
Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Sara Jewett.

LAST MATINEE OF THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
SATURDAY next, Dec. 7, at 1½ P. M.
MONDAY, Dec. 9, (first time here,)
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
TUESDAY, Dec. 10, (first time on any stage,) a new French drama, adapted by M. d'B. De Walden, entitled THE BARONESS, in which Mrs. C. D. ABBOTT will make her début.
In preparation, a new Parisian comedy of singular construction, for which extraordinary preparation is being made.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
ENORMOUS SUCCESS
OF
MR. SOTHERN
AS
LORD DUNDREARY.
CROWDED HOUSES.
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
The immense demand for seats necessitates the opening of the box-book for the securing of seats,
ONE MONTH
IN ADVANCE.
LORD DUNDREARY. LORD DUNDREARY.
EVERY EVENING,
AT 8, AND
SATURDAY MATINEE,
AT 1½ P. M.

OLYMPIC. LYDIA THOMPSON.
Last Week of the Triumphant Engagement of the
LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
This Evening and Wednesday Matinee,
KENILWORTH,
with Ballet, and all its attractive specialties.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, Farewell Benefit of
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON,
BLUE BEARD; also presented for the last appearance of the Company, Saturday Matinee, Dec. 7.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, a Special Performance for the benefit of Messrs. Kelly & Leon, severe sufferers by the calamitous fire of the 28th inst., which totally destroyed their Theatre and effects.

OLYMPIC. AIMEE OPERA BOUFFE.
Triumphal re-entre of
AIMEE PARISIAN OPERA BOUFFE,
for a limited period, and their last season, commencing
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, with
LA BELLE HELENE.
During the season will be produced, for the first time in America, LES CENT VIERGES, (The 100 Virgins,) and La Princesse de Trebizonde.
Sale of seats commences Friday morning, Dec. 6.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
St. James Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD AND BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL FAIR
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL,
AT SHANGHAI, CHINA,
Under the auspices of the
SOCIETY OF EARNEST WORKERS FOR CHINA
will be held in the
SUNDAY-SCHOOL ROOMS OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
In 11th-st., near 5th-av.,
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
4th and 5th of December.
Opening at 11 A. M. and closing at 10 o'clock P. M.
CHINESE AND JAPANESE GOODS,
Imported by the Society, for sale.

PROF. S. J. SEDGWICK.
TO-NIGHT.
SCENES 12,000 FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA.

LECTURES.

STEINWAY HALL. H. M. STANLEY.
Mr. H. M. STANLEY'S
First Lecture in New-York,
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 3, 1872.
Subject:
LIFE IN CENTRAL AFRICA AND THE HORRORS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.
Tickets can be procured at the Box-office, Steinway Hall, No. 701 Broadway and No. 114 Broadway.
General Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT
will deliver his second
FREE LECTURE ON FRENCH,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, at 8 P. M.
Subject,
ALL THE FRENCH PRONOUNS AT A GLANCE,
and in every possible combination.
LECTURE FREE. Ladies especially invited.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
FREE LECTURES.
At the University Chapel, Washington-square, the first lecture in the course will be delivered by Prof. JOHN W. DRAPER, M. D., LL. D., on *The Origin of Modern Science*, on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, 1872, at 8 o'clock P. M.

MRS. VANDERPOEL'S LECTURE, which was deferred from Oct. 22, will be given at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9. Subject—*How Women Live in New-York*. All tickets already sold will be received at the door.

MEETINGS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE will be held at its rooms in Cooper Union building, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of December, 1872, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking action in reference to the death of Horace Greeley, its former President.
F. A. P. BARNARD, President.
JOHN B. GAVIT, Recording Secretary.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the Library on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock. Mannsell B. Field, Esq., late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will read a paper—"Some Unpublished Recollections of Men and Things at Washington during the War."
ANDREW WARNER,
Recording Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, N. Y., *will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS, of six first-class makers, including Waters', at very low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly installments; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave first-class PIANOS, modern improvements, for $275 cash. Now ready, a CONCERTO PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Sheet Music and Music Merchandise.*

AT HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union-square.
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale, on very reasonable terms,
and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—Thorough instruction in all branches of music, by the most eminent Professors, at liberal terms. A Singing Club is now forming. For further particulars and complete prospectus apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal bass; one of twelve stops, pedal bass; one of eight stops, do.; one second-hand, six stops, on liberal terms.

AN EXCELLENT STEINWAY PIANO to let cheap to an approved party. Apply to or address immediately E. B. M., No. 161 West

HORACE GREELEY.

Universal Tribute to the Dead Journalist's Memory.

Action of the Common Councils of New-York, Brooklyn, and Other Cities.

Political Organizations Deploring the Death of Their Leader.

Preparations for the Obsequies at the Church of the Divine Paternity.

The Body to Lie in State Today in the Governor's Room, City Hall.

The public excitement consequent on the death of Mr. Horace Greeley increased rather than abated yesterday. The fact of the removal of the remains to this City becoming known, served to increase the excitement, and the confusion in the public mind from the conflicting reports as to the disposal of his body, yesterday, caused his death to be the all-absorbing topic throughout the City. An erroneous statement to the effect that Mr. Greeley's body would be on view in Dr. Chapin's Church during the day, caused that place to be besieged with visitors of all classes. The neighborhood of the City Hall, from a similar cause, was crowded during the greater part of the day with citizens and strangers, attracted by the hope of seeing the body. Mr. Sinclair's house, in Forty-fifth-street, where the remains lay, was, from as early as 8 A. M., also besieged with visitors, not one in fifty of whom was admitted. During the whole of the day public men, private citizens, ladies, and many very humble persons called at the house, as if by the simple act alone they desired to show their sympathy for the bereaved and their respect for the dead. Two police officers were on duty in the front of the house, whose business it was to inform all applicants that admission was positively denied. This stern rule was, of course, relaxed in instances, but in the main was rigidly enforced.

As so many erroneous statements have been made regarding the disposal of Mr. Greeley's body, it may be well to state that on Friday evening last the undertaker, Mr. G. H. Wood, sexton of Dr. Chapin's church, was telegraphed for, and immediately upon his arrival in Tarrytown sent a dispatch to his assistants in New-York to forward a casket, which he received the same night. In this casket Mr. Greeley's remains were conveyed to New-York and deposited in Mr. Sinclair's house, at 11 P. M. on Saturday. The body was then removed from the casket, and placed on ice, while the casket was taken to the undertakers for alteration and embellishments. At 6 P. M., last night, the body was restored to the casket, in which it was on view to a limited number of friends during the evening. As before stated, Mr. Sinclair's house was visited by many hundreds of persons during yesterday. Judge Shipman of the United States Courts, called in the afternoon and was admitted, together with a few relatives and personal friends. Many very prominent citizens, friends both of Mr. Greeley and Mr. Sinclair, were refused admittance, and a few persons with written orders from Mr. Sinclair himself, were likewise courteously repulsed. The refusal was accompanied on all occasions by the information that Mr. Greeley's body would be on view during the next day, either at the City Hall, or in Dr. Chapin's church. In spite of this the neighborhood remained crowded the entire day, and many applicants were so persistent as to necessitate a refusal three times. Two aged gentlemen, who represented themselves as farmers from Chappaqua, visited the house during the forenoon, and when refused admission remarked that "they didn't expect to get in, but only wanted to know if good old Uncle Horace was really there." A number of colored people also called at the house, and formed a group at the doorsteps, discussing the genius and extolling the virtues of their old friend. The Misses Greeley, who are residing at Mr. Sinclair's, seemed to be the objects of much sincere sympathy from the people collected about the door, as the ladies going in and out of the house several times during the day, were recognized by their deep mourning and their likeness to Mr. Greeley, and were respectfully saluted by all who saw them. At about 3½ P. M. a plaster cast was taken of Mr. Greeley's face, which proved thoroughly successful, and gave evident satisfaction to those who witnessed the operation. Toward evening the number of visitors increased, and Mr. Sinclair's arrival at home caused the rigidity of the rule to visitors to be somewhat relaxed, and after the body was placed in the casket, a very considerable number of friends were admitted to gaze on the well-known features of the dead journalist. Among these were Mr. Jones, the Postmaster of New-York, and Mr. Justice Shea, of the Marine Court. Mr. Greeley's brother-in-law arrived from Boston during the evening, and saw his relative for the first time since his death. Shortly after 9 P. M. a representative of the TIMES was admitted to see the body. The remains of Mr. Greeley were laid out in the back parlor on the first floor in a casket covered with black cloth, and embellished with polished silver nails and handles. The interior of the casket was lined with white satin, and on the inside of the lid was a plain silver plate, with the simple inscription:

HORACE GREELEY.
BORN FEB. 3, 1811;
DIED NOV. 29, 1872.

The body was dressed in citizen's clothes—black pantaloons, black dress-coat, and a velvet vest—the same costume made so familiar to the people by the photographs taken during the campaign. Mr. Greeley's form gave evidence of having lost much flesh, but his face, save for a slight discoloration from the taking of the cast, seemed in no wise changed. Not a sign of suffering was apparent, and the long, white hair, smoothed down behind the ears, the broad, square forehead, and the slightly-opened lips looked more like gentle repose after labor than the endless sleep to which it has been consigned. His left hand lay by his side, while his right rested on his breast. The TIMES representative was the last visitor admitted yesterday. Shortly before 10 o'clock the casket was closed, not to be again opened until it reaches the City Hall this morning. In order to avoid the crowd which might congregate at the house, the body will be removed very early this morning, probably at 6 or 7 o'clock, and at 6 P. M. will again return to Mr. Sinclair's house, where it will remain until it is conveyed to the church for the burial service. The arrangements for the funeral are of an extensive character.

A meeting of members of Dr. Chapin's Church was held last night, and a committee selected to drape the interior with mourning, as well as to decorate it with flowers and evergreens. It was learned that admittance to the church would be by cards of invitation only, and a sufficient number, and no more, will be issued to comfortably fill the building. A special musical programme is being arranged for the ceremony, and many great vocalists, both professional and amateur, have already volunteered their services.

It is reported that the pall-bearers will consist of Vice-President Colfax, Chief-Justice Chase, Secretary Boutwell, Senator Sumner, and several other prominent men, together with two or three of the deceased's business associates.

The undertaker has orders for twenty-four carriages to be furnished by him. The Governor of the State and his staff will attend in their own carriages, as will also the Mayor of the City, and the Board of Aldermen. These, with the vast number of private carriages sure to be in attendance, will swell the cortège until it probably becomes one of the largest funeral processions ever seen in this City. President Grant will be received at Mr. Sinclair's house, and proceed to the church in one of the private carriages with Mr. Greeley's family.

Action of the Common Council.

Mayor Hall yesterday requested the Common Council to convene at 1 o'clock, to take suitable action regarding the death of Mr. Greeley. The Board of Aldermen in pursuance thereof assembled, and received the following message from Mayor Hall:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1872.
To the Common Council:

Horace Greeley, a citizen of New-York, who, during a quarter of a century, has renownedly illustrated its social, literary, charitable, journalistic, and political history, and whose name has become a household word throughout the United States, will be buried on Wednesday, the 4th instant.

The Mayor respectfully recommends that the Common Council appropriately express the grief with which all sects and parties have received the melancholy tidings, and that it suitably commemorate the departure to another world of so distinguished a member of the Commonalty, and who was, moreover, so ardent a patriot and so sincere a philanthropist.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

Mayor Hall's telegram to Secretary Robeson was read, to the effect that the civic authorities would attend the funeral, and the idea is universal that, should the President attend, it would be regarded the most magnanimous, graceful, and faction-assuaging event of the country.

To this the following reply was received:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1872.
Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Mayor of New-York City:

Your telegram received late last night. The President had determined as early as last Saturday to attend Mr. Greeley's funeral, if the day fixed should be one on which he could properly be absent from the capital. He is still of the same mind, and will attend on Wednesday, if his public duties growing out of the assembling of Congress will permit.

GEORGE M. ROBESON.

The message and telegrams were, on motion, inserted in the minutes. Alderman Cochrane then alluded, in a feeling speech, to the death of Mr. Greeley, and offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted and forwarded to the Assistant Aldermen:

Resolved, That we deplore the death of Horace Greeley. The public, in the interval since its unexpected announcement, has evidenced a just sense of the magnitude of the loss to itself and to the civilized world. He was the wisdom that linked science to daily pursuits; the philosophy that embraced the human race within commensurate benevolence; the religion that excluded none from its gracious fold. In the quest of truth he was unwearied. In the practice of virtue humble, but stern in dispensing its inexorable laws, with sensibilities as tender as those of a child, yet his purity of heart installed him the censor of every human vice. He was the moral teacher of the age. In affairs, a philosopher, in politics, a statesman, and in ethics a sage. He wrought them all practically into the greatest journalist of our time.

Resolved, That we do not forget, in the general gloom, the poignancy of private grief, and we here tender to the surviving family our heartfelt commiseration.

Resolved, That Horace Greeley, having grown in our City to be the man he was, his obsequies should be so celebrated that the people whom he loved may generally participate therein. We, therefore, direct that the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, be prepared, where his body shall lie in state, at Public view, during Tuesday, the 3d inst., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 10 P. M.

Resolved, That it is hereby recommended to our citizens to close their respective places of business and refrain from any secular employment on the day set apart for solemnizing the funeral rites and ceremonies; that the members of the Common Council attend his funeral in a body, with their staves of office draped in mourning, and will wear a badge of mourning for a period of thirty days; that the flags on the City Hall and other public buildings be displayed at half-mast, and the owners or masters of vessels in the harbor, and the owners or occupants of building in this City, be requested to display their flags at half-mast on that day, and that a joint committee of five members of each branch of the Common Council be appointed to perfect the above, and, after consultation with the Mayor and heads of departments of the Municipal Government, make such other and further arrangements as to them may appear better calculated more clearly and impressively to manifest sorrow for the death, and reverence for the memory of deceased.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen, upon receiving a report of the Board of Aldermen, concurred therein.

The following joint Committee was then appointed to fix upon a programme, and arrange for the reception of Mr. Greeley's body: Aldermen John Cochrane, Thomas Coman, Daniel D. Conover, John Falconer, and Jenkins Van Schaick; Assistant Aldermen Nicholas R. Connor, Michael Healy, Francis J. Geis, Joseph B. Strack, and John Galvin. The Committee called on Controller Green in reference to the expense of the public lying in state, and were informed that it would be paid. The Committee then adopted the following programme:

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS.

The remains of deceased will be laid in state in the Governor's Room, from 9 o'clock, A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M.

The following-named gentlemen have been selected, and are hereby requested to be present as a guard of honor during the time the body reposes in the City Hall: John A. Dix, Wm. F. Havemeyer, Thurlow Weed, George W. Varian, William Butler Duncan, A. T. Stewart, Abraham R. Lawrence, William J. Hoppin, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Henry Nicoll, Peter Cooper, William B. Astor, Thomas E. Stewart, Horatio Seymour, John McKeon, Samuel J. Tilden, Sheppard Knapp, John T. Hoffman, A. Oakey Hall, Moses H. Grinnell, Charles O'Conor, Emil Sauer, Augustus Schell, Wm. M. Evarts, Chas. P. Daly, and Wm. C. Prime.

The guard of honor, furnished by the Typographical Society, will report at the City Hall at 9 A. M. on Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1872, when their detail will be made.

All persons desirous of viewing the body will be admitted through the main entrance of the City Hall, passing the Governor's room from east to west, and returning either through the west basement or rear entrances.

The Board of Supervisors, which met yesterday, immediately adjourned, out of respect to the memory of Mr. Greeley.

The military and civic officials of the United States located in this and adjoining cities; the officers of the Government of the State of New-York and of other States, now in this City; the Mayor and other members of the Common Council of this City, and the heads of the several Departments of the City Government; the Mayors and members of the Common Councils of Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, and other neighboring cities, and the several officials of the County of New-York, are requested to meet in the Governor's and Common Council Rooms, in the City Hall, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 9 A. M., where they will be received by the Committee, preparatory to proceeding to Dr. Chapin's Church, corner of Forty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, and participating in the funeral services.

In consequence of the short space of time allowed to the Special Committee to make the necessary arrangements for receiving the body of deceased while in state in the Governor's room, and arranging for the obsequies, they are precluded from extending personal invitations to the persons, corporations, and officials above mentioned. They are hereby respectfully invited to attend as above, without the formality of a personal notification.

Mr. George Roome, keeper of the City Hall, was engaged last night in draping the façade of the building and the interior of the Governor's room. The Governor's room will not be heavily draped, but only a sufficient quantity of crape used to denote the occasion. Mr. Greeley's body will arrive at the City Hall at 9 o'clock today, and will be received by the committee and guards of honor.

Action of the Brooklyn Authorities.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen was convened yesterday, when the following document was read from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF BROOKLYN, Dec. 2, 1872.
To the Honorable, the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The death of Horace Greeley has excited a deep and widespread sympathy throughout the land, which has found expression through the columns of the Press, irrespective of creed or party; and, in view of his great service to his country during a long public career, I think it is highly proper that your honorable body should join in paying such tribute to his memory as his great character demands. Respectfully submitted,

S. S. POWELL, Mayor.

Alderman Boggs, in a few remarks, offered a resolution to the effect that a committee of five be appointed to draft suitable resolutions of condolence on the death of the veteran journalist, Horace Greeley, and that the Board attend his funeral in a body.

Aldermen Ropes, Taylor, Richardson, and Dawson, each made speeches eulogistic of the deceased, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

The President, in appointing the Committee, said he thoroughly indorsed every word that had been said, and selected Aldermen Boggs, Ropes, Clancey, Richardson, and Walter as the Committee to carry out the resolution.

The Liberal Republican General Committee—Resolutions of Respect to the Memory of Horace Greeley.

The Liberal Republican General Committee held a special meeting, last evening, at No. 814 Broadway, Thomas C. Stuart, Chairman.

A long series of resolutions, eulogistic of the memory of the late Horace Greeley, were adopted. The following are the principal ones:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove to His everlasting rest our beloved friend and honored leader, Horace Greeley; therefore

Resolved, That, while our hearts are bowed down with affliction at our loss, we are grateful to the Supreme Ruler of events that our friend was spared for so long a career of usefulness, and that the advancement of the great interests of humanity, civilization, and brotherhood, for which he so long and disinterestedly labored, will not be hindered or delayed even by his death.

Resolved, That the history of his life is the bright, unstained record of an existence devoted to the good of others, owing nothing to accidental advantages, having from his childhood to rely on his own exertions, his education, and opportunities for public usefulness. He rose, by the force of native genius, guided by pure purposes, and strengthened by the habits of industry acquired in early youth, and never relaxed until the finger of death touched him, from poverty to what would have been a position of affluence but for his untiring generosity, and from obscurity to fame. Recognized as the first in his profession, a profession which he has done more than any other writer to elevate to the proud and honorable position it now holds, in which he made for himself a name and became a force by his unrivaled power, but recognized, honored, and worthy of honor, now that his work is done, most of all in and because of this that he was always the friend, the advocate, and the champion of the poor, the weak, and the oppressed. In the great events which have taken place in our country in his lifetime, and especially those which resulted in the removal of slavery, and the elevation to the rights of citizenship of an oppressed race, the services and influence of Horace Greeley were preeminent. His disinterestedness, purity, and statesmanship were demonstrated when, at the close of a long and bloody contest, he, who of all men had borne most of the obloquy from the defeated party, was the first to claim for that party the full and free restoration to all civil and political rights, and to advocate the re-establishment of the Union in the spirit of fraternal affection.

Resolved, That we tender to the children of the deceased our deepest sympathy for their irreparable loss, for which there can be no consolation or adequate reparation.

Resolved, That the members of this committee wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and attend his funeral in a body.

In seconding their adoption, Gen. Cochrane referred to the closing days of Mr. Greeley's life, and said that immediately after his nomination, when crowds came to visit him, it was seen that his physical powers greatly weakened under the pressure, and his physicians informed us, said the speaker, that if he did not retire into privacy, we should have a corpse on our hands before the close of the campaign. Mr. Greeley immediately left the Astor House, and sought that retirement which, unhappily the necessities of an active campaign would not permit him at the latter end of it.

The Union League Club's Tribute.

A special meeting of the members of the Union League Club was held last evening. A committee of five was appointed to adopt resolutions expressive of their regret on Mr. Greeley's death, and the following were adopted:

The members of the Union League Club deeply feel the great affliction which has visited them in the removal of one of their oldest and most distinguished associates, Hon. Horace Greeley. An early and prominent member of this Club and one of the most earnest advocates of the great principles in whose support we have all labored, his death recalls to us the great work which he so largely aided to accomplish in the enfranchisement and elevation of an enslaved race, in the enlightenment of public opinion among the great conflicts of the past generation, and in the support of all reformatory measures. We recognize now, as we always have recognized, the traits of mind and character which had made our departed associate a power in the land; his energy, industry, and unspotted moral character; his sympathy with the poor and oppressed, his fearless advocacy of all good causes and devotion of whatever tended to enhance the prosperity and to conduce to the moral elevation and intellectual progress of his country. In the presence of the overwhelming affliction which has come upon us, we forget all recent political events and discussions, and remember only the great services of our departed associate to the country and to mankind, and especially do we tender our warmest sympathies to the doubly bereaved children of a great and representative American.

Resolved, That the President be requested to appoint a committee consisting of twenty members of the Club to attend the funeral of the deceased.

The President appointed the following Committee, in accordance with the resolution: Jackson S. Schultz, Isaac Sherman, Lansing Seymore, E. L. Fancher, James H. Van Allen, George W. Blunt, Sinclair Tousey, R. M. Strabeigh, O. D. Munn, J. M. Bundy, Peter Cooper, Charles Watrous, L. H. O. Cowden, Chauncey M. Depew, Thomas C. Acton, Wm. H. Fogg, John A. C. Gray, Levi A. Dowley, Dorman B. Eaton, and Daniel F. Appleton, and, on motion, the Chairman was added to the Committee.

The Club was addressed by Judge Fancher, Chauncey M. Depew, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, S. L. Woodward, Wm. Orton, S. J. Glassey, and James H. Titus, eulogizing the life and character of Mr. Greeley.

The Union Republican General Committee.

The Union Republican General Committee met in executive session, in their rooms at Twenty-third-street and Broadway, last night—Judge White presiding. After apportioning the delegates to the General Committee and issuing a call for the holding of primary elections on next Tuesday evening, on motion of Senator Lent, it was resolved that the committee meet on Wednesday, at head-quarters, and attend Mr. Greeley's funeral in a body, and a committee were directed to prepare a series of resolutions expressive of condolence suited to the occasion.

The Lincoln Club and Its Action.

The Lincoln Club met, last evening, at its rooms, Twenty-first-street and Broadway, for the purpose of taking action relative to the death of Mr. Greeley. A committee, consisting of Gens. Palmer and Cochrane, and Messrs. Fithian, Polhemus, and Stewart, was appointed to draw up a series of resolutions. The committee retired, and after a brief interval presented to the Club the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the decease of our late fellow-citizen, Horace Greeley, the members of the Lincoln Club are called upon to lament and deplore the loss of an esteemed associate and friend, in whose honor and integrity they ever placed the most implicit confidence, and whose personal relations as a member of the Club were of that most happy character which made his genial presence at these rooms to be ever hailed with the highest emotions of appreciation and pleasure by its members.

Resolved, That to the memory of Horace Greeley, whose purity of life, nobility of character, and integrity of purpose, were blended the warmest and most generous impulses of humanity, we owe and accord our highest tribute of esteem and respect.

Resolved, That the action of the Lincoln Club in extending to Mr. Greeley the use of its rooms, as his own during the recent political canvass, and his acceptance of the hospitalities of the Club as its honored guest, will ever be remembered and cherished by its members as the highest event chronicled upon the pages of its history.

Resolved, That with the bereaved members of his family and the millions of mourning friends throughout the nation, we unite in our expression of sincere regret and tenderest sympathy in their and our common loss.

Resolved, That as an humble acknowledgement of our loss and a fitting tribute of respect to the memory of our departed brother and friend, the rooms of the Club be draped in mourning, and that the members attend in a body his obsequies.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered in the minutes and be properly engrossed and framed, and placed in the rooms of the Lincoln Club in memoriam.

Addresses eulogizing the life and works of the deceased were made during the evening by Messrs. Fithian and Palmer. The interior and exterior of the Club will be draped in mourning today.

Tammany's Tribute to the Memory of Mr. Greeley.

The monthly meeting of the Tammany Society was held last evening, and, after unimportant business had been disposed of, Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan submitted the following relative to the death of Horace Greeley, which was seconded by John Kelly and unanimously adopted:

"The Society of Tammany, or the Columbian Order, was organized to keep alive the patriot flame in the breasts of all American citizens, and the Society has always been prompt to honor the name and fame of those who were eminent in their character and services in the State. A just tribute to the living, and unfading laurels to the honored dead, have ever been rendered in these halls; and now, when the death of Horace Greeley has been announced, we approach his tomb and reverently lay thereon our chaplets. In the best and broadest sense of the word he was a philanthropist. His very patriotism was an expression of his desire to promote the happiness of his fellow-men. He loved justice, and therefore, of course, loved liberty and equality for every man. He was never a slave of party, but a man whose conscience gave him individuality and independence. The controlling characteristics of his life were rectitude and active effort for progress and benevolence. For all this, and for his courageous, tender-hearted appeals to his countrymen to uproot the spirit of discord, and to bring back the feeling of brotherhood in our beloved country, we, to-night, inscribe his name in bright letters on the scroll of America's most illustrious, patriotic dead."

The Tribune Employes' Sympathy.

A meeting of the past and present employes of the New-York *Tribune*, including members of the Composing-room, Press-room, and Mailing Department, was held in the Composing-room of that office, yesterday, to take action on the death of Horace Greeley. Mr. Washington A. Dodge presided. Mr. W. W. Pasko offered resolutions, which were adopted unanimously, to the effect that "we deplore his loss as one affecting the whole world, that we tender to the members of his family our sympathy, and this body attend the funeral."

Mr. Pasko then addressed the meeting at some length, reviewing the life and services of Mr. Greeley. The employes of the *Tribune* will meet on Wednesday morning, and proceed to the scene of the obsequies.

Action of the Trustees of Cornell University.

A special meeting of the trustees of the Cornell University is called at Ithaca for Thursday, Dec. 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., to take suitable action in reference to the death of Horace Greeley, a member of the Board.

Meetings of Societies.

The following institutions, of which Mr. Greeley was a prominent member and officer, will meet today at Room No. 24, Cooper Institute, to pay respect to his memory, and make suitable arrangements to attend his funeral—the Farmers' Club at 1 o'clock, the Rural Club at 2 o'clock, and the American Institute at 3 o'clock.

At a meeting of the Father Matthew Parent Society of this City, held at No. 261 Broome-street, on Sunday evening, resolutions were adopted to the effect that the society deplored the loss which the nation has sustained in the death of Horace Greeley, that the society offer to the bereaved orphan daughters of Mr. Greeley its warmest sympathy, and that a delegation from the society attend the funeral to pay the last sad tribute of respect and affection to the memory of him whom they were wont to look upon as patron and father.

The Central Committee of the German Greeley and Brown Clubs, last night, made arrangements to attend in a body the funeral of Mr. Greeley.

The Executive Committee of the German Republican General Committee, last night resolved to postpone the "reunion" arranged in honor of the victory achieved at the last election, to Thursday, Dec. 12, 1872, out of respect to the memory of Horace Greeley.

The Jefferson Club will attend the funeral of Mr. Greeley in a body. In accordance with arrangements made by the Executive Committee last night, the members will assemble at their club-house, and thence proceed in carriages to the Church of the Divine Paternity. Resolutions of condolence have been passed by the Club, and will be suitably engrossed.

The colored citizens of the City of Brooklyn will hold a public meeting, on Monday evening next, in the Siloam Presbyterian Church, in Prince-street, Brooklyn, to take such action on the death of Mr. Greeley as will indicate their sentiments in reference to his loss.

Order of Funeral Procession.

The following was yesterday issued by Superintendent of Police Kelso:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 2, 1872.

The undersigned has been requested by the friends of the late Mr. Greeley, and by the Joint Committee of the Common Council, to supervise the processional arrangements of the funeral on Wednesday morning instant. The remains will be privately removed from the City Hall, on Wednesday, to the house of Samuel Sinclair, Esq., and will thence be privately removed by friends and *Tribune* staff and employes to the Church of the Divine Paternity, (Dr. Chapin's,) on Fifth-avenue, corner of Forty-fifth-street. The funeral services will occur in the church at 11 o'clock, and the body of it will be reserved for the immediate friends of the deceased and for those connected with the *Tribune* establishment, and also the invited guests. Private societies and citizens generally who expect to take part in the procession, (which will move as soon as the services conclude,) will please station themselves in Fifth-avenue, north of Forty-fifth-street. No music will be allowed. The route of the procession will be through Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, Fourteenth-street to Broadway, Broadway to Hamilton Ferry.

JAMES J. KELSO,
Superintendent of Police.

Resolution of the Common Council of Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The Common Council of this city to-night adopted the following resolution concerning the death of Horace Greeley:

Resolved, That it is with profound feelings of sorrow we have learned of the death of Horace Greeley, and that in his death the country has lost one whose long life of eminent and patriotic service in the cause of good government and the rights of man will be remembered with gratitude while our free institutions endure.

Action in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—Both branches of the City Council to-night passed resolutions expressing profound grief at the death of Horace Greeley, and ordered a copy to be engrossed and sent to his family.

Mr. and Mrs. Greeley's Wills.

It is understood that Judge Hart, a neighbor, intimate friend, and legal adviser of the late Mr. and Mrs. Greeley, is in possession of their wills. That of Mr. Greeley is in his own handwriting. It was written in the early part of November, and the formalities of its acknowledgment and execution took place on the last day of his life, during a lucid interval, in the presence of half a dozen persons. The subscribing witnesses to the will were Judge Hart's son, Reginald S. Hart, and Mrs. Lamson, the latter an old and esteemed friend of the family.

Two wills previously made by Mr. Greeley, and inclosed in sealed envelopes, are in possession of Hon. Owen T. Coffin, Surrogate of Westchester County, with the understanding that the seals are not to be broken until instructions to that effect are made by surviving members of the family. It is rumored that in each of these wills a number of bequests are made by Mr. Greeley to certain charitable institutions; but, in accordance with the last will and testament of Mr. Greeley, all his property is left to his two daughters, Miss Ida Lillian Greeley, aged about twenty-one years, and Miss Gabrielle Miriam Greeley, about fifteen years old.

Mrs. Greeley's will was made about five years ago, drawn up at that time by Judge Hart, who had been her counsel for a period of twelve years. She left her entire property to her two daughters.

The petition for citation in the matter of Mrs. Greeley's will was executed by Miss Ida Greeley before her father's death, and it was presented to Surrogate Coffin by Judge Hart, yesterday.

The Holiday Season—A Visit to Macy's.

The holiday season at Macy's establishment, on Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, was opened yesterday, with a very fine display of toys, dolls, and Christmas fancy goods. Throughout the day, and until evening, when the premises were brilliantly illuminated, a constantly-increasing stream of visitors, who surrounded the counters, and filled every part of the store, brought the large resources of the firm into full play. The reserve stocks of goods were an admirable selection, made by Mr. Macy during his visit to Europe last Spring, with a view to suit every taste. Nothing could well exceed the magnificent show of Vienna bronzes, nor the display of toys, in its variety and novelty. These latter are to be seen chiefly on the second floor. On the first floor are dolls, books, fancy baskets, miniature buildings of all kinds, &c. The exposition, which is held annually, will be continued this day and evening.

No Reprieve for Rogers.

In the case of Henry Rogers, convicted in Kings County of the murder of Officer Donohue, and under sentence to be executed on Friday next, Judge Fancher, in the Supreme Court yesterday, refused a stay of proceedings.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Jumel will-case was yesterday adjourned to Monday next.

A fire occurred, yesterday afternoon, in the stable of Wm. B. Smith, No. 467 Cherry-street. Damage, $800; not insured.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Ingraham, the case of Wm. M. Tweed was adjourned until this morning.

The tailoring establishment of Thomas McGrath, at No. 744 Broadway, was robbed on Saturday night by burglars of property worth $800.

An unknown man was observed on Sunday night struggling in the water, near Pier No. 33 East River. He sank before assistance could be rendered him.

Patrick Callahan was committed by Justice Hogan yesterday, on a charge of firing a loaded revolver at Joseph McAleer, at No. 15 Jersey-street, on Sunday evening.

The Executive Committee of the German Reform organization, Marcus Otterbourg presiding, last night formed a Committee to prepare a plan of reorganization for 1873.

Surrogate Hutchings yesterday rendered an opinion in the matter of the last will and testament of the late Judge McCunn, in which he admits the paper as presented to probate.

Charlotte Green, colored, daughter of the janitor of No. 68 Wall-street, died, yesterday, from injuries by burning on Saturday, her clothes catching fire from contact with the stove.

Thomas Marvin was committed at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on a charge of attempting to steal 15,000 cigars from the premises occupied by Joseph McKay, at No. 74 Liberty-street.

Judge Fancher yesterday appointed Mr. Wm. R. Foster receiver of the Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Company, the capital of the Company having been impaired fifty per cent. by the Boston fire.

Henry A. Boody was arrested by order of Judge Leonard, yesterday, on a charge of fraud preferred against him by the Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad Company. He was held in $100,000 bail.

There were 130 fires during last month, involving a loss of $350.735. The amount of uninsured loss was $137,075. Fire-Marshal McSpedon reports that Barnum's Museum, on Fourteenth-street, is in a dangerous condition as regards fire.

The body of an unknown man was picked up at Pier No. 33, East River, yesterday, and removed to the Morgue for identification. The deceased seemed about thirty-five years of age, was five and a half feet in height, with black hair and whiskers.

Michael Lynch, who, while engaged in a quarrel with Thos. Coggy, at Fifth-avenue and Ninety-fifth-street, was knocked down and stamped upon, died at his residence on Third-avenue, near Ninety-fifth-street, yesterday. Coggy was arrested on the 27th ult.

The City Chamberlain makes an exhibit of the condition of the City and County finances for the past week, giving the totals as: Balances Nov. 23, 1872, $9,102,522 99; receipts during the week, $5,737,198 02; payments during the week, $5,444,303 47; total balances Nov. 30, $9,395,417 54.

In Supreme Court, Circuit, Part I., before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, yesterday, Liddy Poedtrell recovered a verdict against the Mayor and Corporation of New-York for $5,000, damages sustained by plaintiff through the dangerous condition of the public streets. Plaintiff fell over a large stone which remained for several months on the sidewalk, and broke both her legs.

The corpse of an unknown woman was yesterday found in an alley-way at No. 406 East Eleventh-street, by an officer of the Seventeenth Precinct. On removal to the Station-house, the body was ascertained to be that of Mary Sexton, aged twenty-seven, of No. 337½ East Fourteenth-street, and as the deceased was of intemperate habits, it is supposed that she wandered into the alley-way, and died from exposure.

BROOKLYN.

The amount of taxes received at the office of the City Collector, in November, was $144,282 86.

Andrew Ottarson was, yesterday, on recommendation of the Mayor, appointed Health Officer of Brooklyn.

The total number of fires that occurred in Brooklyn during November was thirty-three. Total loss, $772,945; insurance, $697,700.

Robert Beeckman was convicted, in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, of an indecent assault, and sentenced to four years and three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

John Van Syckel, charged with having murdered his wife, by poison, in October last, was arraigned, yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and pleaded not guilty. The trial will take place next month.

Lucien Hawley, late Chief Clerk in the office of Supervisor of Internal Revenue, has been appointed to the Supervisorship in place of Silas B. Dutcher, who has been placed at the head of the United States Pension Department of New-York.

Isaac R. Dale recovered a verdict, yesterday, in the Circuit Court, for $2,500 against the Brooklyn City, Hunter's Point, and Prospect Park Railroad Company, (cross-town line,) for injury of a permanent nature received by being struck by one of defendants' cars, in December last.

Coroner Whitehill yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of Peter Cannon, who died from the effects of a fall on the sidewalk, caused by a blow by James Sweeney, at No. 359 Hicks-street, Brooklyn, on Nov. 18. The jury returned a verdict against Sweeney, and he was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

LONG ISLAND.

Rev. John Hall, D. D., of New-York, lectured, last night, on "Irish Character," with notices of Mr. Froude and Father Burke, in the Sabbath-school Rooms connected with the Presbyterian Church, Greenpoint.

The residence of Mr. Henry Radford, on the Hempstead plank road, about one mile east of the village of Queens, caught fire on Sunday afternoon from a defective flue, and was totally destroyed. Mr. Radford's loss will not fall far short of $10,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

Wm. Grinder, the Port Morris murderer, was yesterday sentenced, by Judge Dalrymple, to ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

The piston-rod of the air-pump of one of the Jersey City ferry-boats broke yesterday morning, and the boat was towed to her slip, after drifting more than a mile up the river.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon on the estate of the late T. B. Mash, on the Weasel road, near Paterson, destroying several fine barns and carriage-houses, with valuable contents. The loss is estimated at between $6,000 and $7,000.

A meeting of tax-payers of Jersey City was held, last night, at St. John's Hall, to protest against the exorbitant rates of taxation fixed by the Board of Public Works. Mr. Sidney B. Bevans presided, and after addresses by several citizens, a County Association for Municipal Reform was organized.

The New-Jersey State Temperance Alliance will meet at St. Paul's M. E. Church, on Fifth-street, Jersey City, on Thursday. The meeting will be an important one, as it is the first since the decision on the constitutionality of the Local Option law, and a plan for a campaign during the Winter will be fixed on.

[Advertisement.]

DECEMBER.—This is the season for the selection of Furs. KNOX, at his stores, No. 212 Broadway and under the Fifth-avenue Hotel, exhibits a great variety of all the prevailing styles at moderate prices. Ladies, do not overlook this, and go where all your gentlemen acquaintances buy their Hats—to KNOX'S.

[Advertisement.]

"DIGESTION."—"Cod Liver Oil invigorates the digestion," and improves the character of the blood. HAZARD & CASWELL'S is perfectly pure and palatable.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, from Savannah.—Rev. R. D. C. Lewin, wife, 4 children and nurse, Mrs. Shields and 2 children, Mrs. R. Fisher, Capt. Wm. Bell and wife, M. Apple, J. W. Foster, Wm. McLaughlin, H. W. Chaloner, F. Hofmaster, John Lay.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......7:07 | Sun sets.......4:34 | Moon rises..7:31
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...9:59 | Gov. Island.10:48 | Hell Gate..12:10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, Dec. 2.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Napoli, (Br.,) Edwards, Genoa, Henderson Brothers; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, Penn., Wm. P Clyde; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia, W Kirkpatrick.

Ship Casilda Dunham, London, Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Barks Aster, (Norw.,) Falck, Havre, France, Tetens & Bockmann; Parejero, (Br.,) Young, St. Johns, N. F., H. Sweetland & Co.; Imogene, (Br.,) McGachim, Rotterdam, Jacob W. Schmidt & Co.; Yumuri, (Br.,) Lane, St. Jago and Guantanamo, Waydell & Co.; Windsor, (Br.,) Gardner, Liverpool, N. S., Boyd & Hincken; Votez, (Aust.,) Petterovich, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs C. C. Corson, Payson, Aspinwall, U. S. C., S. C. Loud & Co.; Adamo, (Ital.,) Adamo, Barcelona, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. Abbe Dunn, Fountaine, Nassau, N. P., J. W. Elwell & Co.; Matilda M. (Br.,) Meriman, Georgetown, F. W. Whitney & Co.; Edward Burnett, Elliott, Para, F. G. Guanares; John, Williams, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; S. T. Wines, Hulse, Annapolis, Van Brunt & Brother.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Anglia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow and Moville Nov. 17, with mdse. and 315 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly gales, with heavy head seas, the entire passage.

Steam-ship Silesia, (N. G.,) Trautmann, Hamburg Nov. 13, Havre 16th, via Halifax 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Put into Halifax short of coal.

Steam-ship Northern, (Br.,) Manson, Quebec Nov. 13, via Sidney, C. B., 24th, in ballast to Howland & Aspinwall.

Steam-ship Argentina and Emma, (Norw.,) Andersen, Taganrog Oct. 29, via Gibraltar Nov. 15, with mdse. to Heinman, Parson & Morgan.

Steam-ship Herman Livingstone, Cheeseman, Savannah Nov. 29, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Ship Cordillera, (of Liverpool,) Mitchell, Valparaiso Sept. 4, with wool and nitrate of soda to J. H. Sparks.

Brig Princess Beatrice, (of Sidney, C. B.,) Simmons, Maracaibo 24 ds., with coffee, &c., to H. A. Vatable & Son. Left in port, bark Ilva, for New-York, 4 ds., schr. Impulse, just arr., to load for New-York.

Bark Helene, (Norw.,) Olsen, Alicante Oct. 6, via Gibraltar 29th, with mdse. to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Maggie, (Br.,) Crumley, Porto Plata 15 ds., with fustic, &c., to A. Baiz & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Airolo, (of Halifax,) Ellis, St. Thomas 13 ds., with scrap-iron to Darrell & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Island City, Smith, Pascagoula 17 ds., to W. R. Moore—vessel to Theo. Nickerson & Co.

Schr. William Boardman, Billard, Plymouth, N. C., 6 ds., with lumber, for New-Haven.

Schr. John Somes, Heath, Jacksonville, with railroad ties to Bentley, Miller & Co.

Schr. Hattie Coombs, Jameson, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Alice C. Noyes, Baker, Gardiner, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke.

Schr. Madison Holmes, Baylis, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber, for Fall River.

Schr. M. E. Turner, Camp, Virginia.

Schr. C. Henzel, Studam, Virginia.

Schr. M. E. Byard, Camp, Virginia.

Sld., steam-ship Alexandria, for Glasgow.

WIND.—Sunset, light S. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 2.—Arr. bark August, from Amsterdam; brig D. M. Roosevelt, from Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 2.—Passed in for City Point, bark Svea, from Newport.

Arr., tug-boat Emma, from Baltimore, for Richmond; experienced heavy weather in the Bay, and lost her deck load of coal.

Passed out bark Kineman and brig Mississippi, for Demerara; brig Glendale, for Cardenas, and schr. James H. Gordon, for the West Indies.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 2.—Arr. steam-ship General Barnes, from New-York.

Sld. ships Melrose, for Bremen; T. W. Chapman, for Havre; barks Merrington, Palmyra, and Irene, for Liverpool; schr. J. A. Potter, for Providence.

Spoken.

Nov. 22, by schr. Island City, in lat. 28 10, lon. 79 30, smoke ship John Patten, from New-Orleans, for Havre; 24th, lat. 31 50, lon. 78 41, schr. Samos, from Galveston, for Boston.

Nov. 26, off Nantucket, bark Margarita, (N. G.,) Kitels, from Algoa Bay, for Boston, 62 ds. out. (By pilot-boat W. H. Aspinwall No. 21.)

European Marine News.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 2.—The Hamburg-American line steam-ship Thuringia, Capt. Meyer, from New-York Nov. 21, for Hamburg, arr. here yesterday afternoon at 5½ o'clock.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 2.—The Williams & Guion line steam-ship Wisconsin, Capt. Freeman, from New-York Nov. 20, for Liverpool, arr. here Saturday evening at 7½ o'clock.

The White Star line steam-ship Adriatic, Capt. Perry, from New-York Nov. 23, for Liverpool, arr. here yesterday.

STETTIN, Dec. 2.—The Baltic Lloyds steam-ship Thorwaldsen, Capt. Barandon, from New-York, arr. here yesterday.

The steam-ship Franklin, of the same line, sld. for New-York on the 25th of November.

ROTTERDAM, Dec. 1.—Sld. steam-ship Maas, (Holland,) Deddes, for New-York.

ANTWERP, Dec. 2.—Arr. steam-ship Steinmann, (Belg.,) Knudsen, from New-York.

SANTA CLAUS' HEAD-QUARTERS.
LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
TOYS IN VARIETY.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera a specialty. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Breslin, Purcell & Co.

Having become proprietors of the above well-known Hotel, we propose conducting it on a very liberal basis, and so as to command the patronage of the traveling public.

Its Central Location, each room with an outside exposure; its great variety of elegantly-furnished apartments for either **Families** or **Single Gentlemen**, the rooms with **Bath, Closet, &c.**, attached, make it especially desirable for parties visiting the City, whether for pleasure or business.

The proprietors hope that their individual reputation will afford reasonable assurance that their friends and patrons will receive every comfort and attention while under their charge.

To their City patrons they have to announce that the

RESTAURANT

for **Ladies and Gentlemen** will receive their special attention, **with Reduced Rates of Charges in every Branch**, while the material and service shall be of the best.

Board, Four Dollars a Day

James H. Breslin,
Edward C. Purcell,
Peter Gardner,
Henry Gilsey,
John P. Acker.

New-York, Nov. 30, 1872.

The "Light Running"
"Domestic"
BEST

Sewing-Machine

A MACHINE will be furnished (for trial) to RESPONSIBLE PARTIES with an instructor (without charge) upon application at our Warerooms, 96 CHAMBERS-ST. (temporary,) and 3 BOND-ST., N. Y., and 296 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

AGENTS WANTED.

P. S.—Will remove early in 1873 to our new building, corner of Broadway and 14th-st., New-York.

WM. A. DROWN & CO.,
NOS. 498 AND 500 BROADWAY,

Will exhibit and offer to dealers, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, an extensive line of

UMBRELLAS,
SUITABLE FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

MANUFACTORY,
NO. 246 MARKET, NOS. 13, 15 and 17 SOUTH 3D STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.

A FORTUNE GOING!

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY. GIFT CONCERT POSITIVELY ON SATURDAY OF THIS WEEK. A FEW TICKETS (SCATTERING NUMBERS ONLY) FOR SALE BY THOS. H. HAYS, NO. 609 BROADWAY.

GAS FIXTURES.

We offer our large stock of GLASS, GOLD, GILT, and BRONZE CHANDELIERS, at greatly-reduced prices.

J. & T. DONALDSON,
"MANUFACTURERS,"
NO. 74 EAST 9TH-ST.,
ONE DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES,

Involving the loss of millions of dollars, occur too often in this country.

We submit to every sensible, prudent man, that they can be prevented, by the general introduction of the

GARDNER FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

This machine stands upon its merits, having made for itself, BY SOLID WORK, a record that commands attention.

Send for circulars to WALTON BROS., No. 96 Liberty-st., TULLY, DAVENPORT & CO., No. 81 Chambers-st., New-York.

HOLIDAYS.

Throughout December, commencing MONDAY, 2d inst., our store will REMAIN OPEN during the evening.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Union-square.

THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.
SILVER-PLATED GOODS.
NO. 550 BROADWAY.
Factories, West Meriden, Conn.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,
502-504 BROADWAY
—ONLY.—
OFFER FOR THE SEASON THEIR LARGE STOCK OF
LADIES' FURS,
At the Lowest Possible Prices.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
SEAL SKIN FUR,
IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES OF
SACQUES AND TURBANS.
502-504 Broadway.

N. B.—Our business in all its departments, wholesale and retail, is only at Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Broadway and Prince-st.,
WILL SELL
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY,
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE,
Their Entire Stock of
BRONZE AND IMITATION BRONZE
CHANDELIERS.

These goods are of our own manufacture, and the best in the market. Also, at a very low price, a large assortment of

ENGLISH CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS,

which have been imported during the Summer months. After Jan. 1, 1873, this department will be closed.

SEVEN PER CENT.
REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS;
COUPON OR REGISTERED,
GUARANTEED BY THE
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY.
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST (SEMI-ANNUALLY) PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These Bonds are offered to investors as ABSOLUTELY PERFECT SECURITIES, which the most cautious person may purchase with entire confidence in the payment of both principal and interest when due.

Every bond is not only secured by real estate of more than double value, but is also guaranteed by a Company whose Trustees and Managers are the following well-known gentlemen:

JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
HENRY M. ALEXANDER,
C. B. BLAIR,
HENRY R. BOND,
Hon. AUGUSTUS BRANDEGEE,
CHARLES BUTLER,
ROBERT COIT, Jr.,
GEORGE W. DUER,
JONATHAN EDWARDS,
AUGUSTUS W. GREENLEAF,
Hon. HENRY P. HAVEN,
HENRY B. HYDE,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
JOHN JEFFRIES, Jr.,
EUGENE KELLY,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY,
JOHN D. MAXWELL,
PETER MCMARTIN,
JOHN J. MCCOOK,
GEO. D. MORGAN,
WM. B. OGDEN,
WM. ORTON,
Judge JOEL PARKER,
JOS. PATTERSON,
A. N. RAMSDELL,
WM. REMSEN,
JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,
EMIL SAUER,
M. L. SCUDDER Jr.,
J. GREGORY SMITH,
SOLOMON SMITH,
GEO. H. STUART,
Hon. GEO. B. UPTON,
GEO. WALKER,
SAMUEL WILLETS.

For further information, inquire at the New-York office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar-st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

American Institute Fair,
1871.

Report of Judges upon GILT and BRONZE CHANDELIERS, GLASS CHANDELIERS, and BRONZES, exhibited by MITCHELL, VANCE & CO.:

We fully agree that the bronze fixtures are superior in artistic design, workmanship, and finish to any made in this country, and probably in the world. The bronzes, especially the large pieces, which are copied from the French, are the best productions of the country. The glass chandeliers are equal, if not superior, to the celebrated Osler manufacture, (English,) which have been heretofore acknowledged the best in the world. The glass is of unusual whiteness. They rank A1.

W. B. OGDEN, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Act. Recording Secretary.
SAMUEL D. TILLMAN, Corresponding Secretary.

WAREROOMS OF
Mitchell, Vance & Co.,
No. 597 Broadway, New-York.

P. S.—FAIR OF 1872 (just closed) conferred "MEDAL OF SPECIAL AWARD."

F. E. SMITH & CO.'S
CRUSHED
WHITE WHEAT,

Manufactured at the Atlantic Flour-mills, Nos. 18, 20, and 22 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Acknowledged by the PRESS and all who use it to be the BEST preparation of wheat for HEALTH and GENERAL EXCELLENCE ever produced.
Pamphlets sent free.
For sale by grocers and dealers generally.

HAMILTON
FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 11 WALL-ST.
NO INSURANCE IN BOSTON.
J. C. WINANS, President.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.
W. G. WINANS, Ass. Sec'y.